密勒氏評論報

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REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

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THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT owes to American bankers and to American manufacturers of railway equipment a sum of money practically equivalent to $50,000,000 Chinese currency. A great deal of this debt is in actual default and the remainder is probably in technical default, because the Chinese government is unable to pay its bills. Some of this money is a year overdue and some of it is two or three years over due. In spite of the very evident fact that the Chinese government is broke and cannot pay its bills—cannot even pay the salaries of its own employes in the various departments at Peking—we find this announcement in a recent issue of the *North China Daily News:*

London, May 31.

It is announced that the Chinese Government as a result of negotiations, has requested Messrs. Vickers, Ld., to pay the coupon due on April 1 last out of certain funds in the hands of Messrs. Vickers belonging to the Chinese Government. This payment exhausts these funds. In view of the past difficulties in the payment of these coupons, negotiations are now proceeding to obtain specific security on the increased Maritime Customs revenue instead of the special security granted by the Chinese Government on surplus salt revenue, which is never actively effective.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

Now the American citizen at home who has always been friendly toward China—who has never hesitated to dig down into his pocket when China needed funds for famine or flood relief, who has always taken pride in the American return of the Boxer Indemnity surplus, who has felt pride in the Hay Doctrine of the Open Door, which prevented the dismemberment of China-will wonder why China defaults on her honest debts to citizens of the United States, while she compulsorily pays the interest on the debts which she owes to Great Britain. American citizens residing in China who are familiar with the situation will understand the circumstance, of course; will understand that in the case of her debts to Great Britain, and certain other European Powers as well, that China has no choice. Because of the deposit of Chinese government funds derived from the customs and salt revenues, as well as certain of the revenues of the Chinese railways, in the British and other European banks, these banks become in fact the government banks of China. Thus when the interest coupons on a Chinese debt to Great Britain become due, the British bankers simply help themselves and pay their own interest. There are stories in circulation in Peking of the juggling of Chinese government money in the hands of certain foreign banks that would even make

Wallingford sit up and take notice. We suppose, however, that it is all strictly "legal" and in accordance with treaties, but we are wondering whether there will not be another side to the story when the facts now in the possession of the American government become fully realized by Congress and the American people generally. It is an amazing fact that there are still a considerable number of foreigners as well as Chinese who apparently have not yet realized the real significance of the Washington Conference.

CABINET MINISTER KAO EN-HUNG, of the Ministry of Communications in Peking, in an interview with newspaper correspondents last week stated that after one week in office he had discovered nearly 4,000 useless employes on the payrolls of the various bureaus of his department. Many of these persons, the percentage is almost unbelievable, have not been doing any work at all except the effort required to sign a receipt for the monthly salary. Most of them have been living comfortably in Tientsin, Shanghai and other places drawing their pay while a mere handful of conscientious workers have been doing the work. The loafers, who have been holding down the soft jobs, according to the new Minister, have been receiving the fat salaries, while those who really worked in the departments have been receiving a mere pittance and that usually months in arrears. The loafers have been able to hang on because of their advantageous positions as relatives and friends of military officials or others high in the government. One case cited was that of a cousin of the President who has been drawing a salary of $5,000 a month from one of the railroads and when an investigation was made he was discovered at work in an entirely different branch of the government drawing another salary. While this sort of thing has been going on the Chinese Railway Administration has been running behind and millions of dollars are in arrears for equipment purchased in the last few years. In discussing the problem, Minister Kao said that he hoped to save at least $25,000,000 the first year by retrenchment, elimination of useless employes and combining departments. "General Wu has driven the robbers out of the country," he said, "and I am going to drive them out of the government service." There is nothing, we believe, that will tend to promote confidence in the new government more than the carrying out of policies such as Mr. Kao has announced. It will do more to create confidence abroad in the ability of China to save herself, than anything else, and emphasizes the oft repeated phrase that ultimately China must save herself. The situation, which the new Minister found in existence, is a sad commentary on government operation of a public utility and China is not alone in this difficulty. America's experience in trying to have the railroads operated by the government during the war was just about as sad as China's if we are to believe the reports. We wish Minister Kao's statement could be brought to the attention of those persons in the United States who are still advocating government ownership.

DR. JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, American Minister at Peking, has adopted the plan of meeting the newspaper correspondents similar to that pursued by President Harding and Secretary Hughes in Washington. At twelve o'clock each day, Dr. Schurman meets the correspondents of the various newspapers and news agencies in Peking and there follows a general discussion of the nswe happenings of the previous twenty-four hours. The Minister explains to the newspaper men the various happenings which have come to his attention and in many cases is able to supply a background of information that is of considerable value in a proper understanding of the constantly changing and shifting political situation. The Minister is able to do this because of his contact with various parts of China through the American consular officers and other points of contact throughout the country. The newspaper men on their part are also able to supply information on matters which they have come across in their daily routine. The general effect has been to improve the status of newspaper work in the China capital, where it was sadly in need of improvement. The status of the newspaper writer in Peking has heretofore been somewhat on the plane of office boy for the transmission of official propaganda and thus he is considered by many officials of the Chinese government. It has only been in the last two or three years that the various departments of the Chinese government have consented to meet newspaper men on a proper basis. The average Chinese official of the past has considered a newspaper man of value only as a means for sending out official propaganda. In some of the Chinese Cabinet offices even today a minor official is sent out to meet the newspaper men and then, when the correspondents are assembled, he reads a few items of "news" most of which have previously been printed or are plainly for the purpose of misleading the press. In Washington, President Harding meets the newspaper men personally twice a week and Secretary Hughes meets them twice daily. The conferences are dignified and enlightening and as a result the newspaper readers throughout the country are able to a form fairly intelligent idea of what is happening in the national capital. Peking has for years been the happy hunting ground of the propagandist and as a result of the misinformation which has been sent out, there is small wonder that China generally has such a low regard for news that emanates at the national capital. The Chinese government is now inaugurating many reforms and we would suggest that the new Cabinet officials take a tip from the precedent established by Minister Schurman.

"A DEATHBLOW TO GRAFT," was the heading on an editorial article which appeared in the semi-official *Peking Leader* for June 2. The editorial under this heading read as follows:

> At yesterday's Cabinet meeting a resolution was passed calling upon every government department to follow the example of the Ministries of Finance and Communications and abolish every sinecure in government service. This means the death-blow to official graft in China. A mandate to that effect was to have been issued late last night.

China is now in process of forming a new government and we are having the usual statements about reforms, abolitions of "sinecures," and elimination of graft, of which the foregoing is a fine example. Incidentally this is the first use of this good American word, "graft" that we have come across out here. They used to call it "squeeze," so perhaps China is advancing. Squeeze has always carried an implied meaning of legitimacy when applied to graft in government service. Reference is made to the foregoing editorial in the *Leader* to emphasize the importance of full and frank newspaper discussion at the present status of affairs in China. Since China has no form of representative or responsible government, and can not have until a really representative parliament is assembled it falls to the duty of the newspapers and press associations to keep the

country informed. Public opinion is developing rapidly in China and with this development the responsibility of the newspaper increases. It is entirely possible for honest newspapers to force honest government in China. If the Chinese Cabinet really passed a resolution as indicated in the foregoing, then every newspaper in the country should see that the resolution is faithfully adhered to and the first violation should be called to the attention of the Chinese people in plain terms. If for instance a new Cabinet official announces that he has eliminated all useless jobs, then attention should be called to the fact that he has filled the vacancies with his friends and personal political adherents, if such has been the case. Until China has a parliament that is genuinely representative about the only contact the Chinese people have with their government is through the newspapers and this situation tends to give the newspaper in China, foreign as well as native, an importance and responsibility of greater import than in most countries.

THE SO-CALLED PEOPLE'S Revolutionary government which has been established at Urga, the capital of Mongolia, has notified all "foreign" land owners that they must surrender the title deeds to their property to the government and receive in lieu thereof thirty year leases. The leases are to be subject to taxation and rental with readjustments every five years. It is reported upon competent authority that 90 percent of the "foreign" owned property in Mongolia is in the hands of the Chinese, the remainder being in the control of Russians and Americans. The American holdings are quite extensive and result from recent American enterprise in this new Chinese "Northwest." From the standpoint of the American government, Mongolia is a part of China and is covered by the Nine-Power Treaty, adopted at the Washington Conference, which recognizes the territorial and administrative integrity of China. We do not know what Dr. Schurman, the American Minister to China, has in mind in respect to this subject, but we hope that he will urge upon Secretary Hughes the necessity of immediately notifying China that the action of the Urga government is not in accordance with America's wishes. If Secretary Hughes will take this action, and at once, he will relieve the anxiety of a considerable number of Americans in this part of the world and at the same time notify China that she has a certain obligation in respect to what is happening in an important part of her territories. Mongolia has had a checkered career since the beginning of the European War. When Russian influence waned, the Mongols showed a desire to return to Chinese protection. China sent the notorious "Little" Hsu to rule the country and he interpreted this as a free licence to loot and pillage. This caused the Mongols to long for some kind of relief and as a result the country has been a fighting ground for the reactionary Russian crowd with the Japanese backing both ends against the middle. Now the Russian Soviet government has helped the Mongols to expel the Japanese-assisted Russian "Whites," and are themselves runnings things today. The government is nominally in the hands of the Mongols, but, according to report, there is a Russian adviser behind every Mongol official and there is an army of a thousand well-equipped Soviet soldiers giving protection. It is the first attempt to apply Soviet ideas in respect to foreign property in the Orient and this is significant. China now has a good army and as soon as possible it would be a good idea for her to clear up the Mongolian situation. A strong American protest would provide the incentive.

JAPANESE FOREIGN POLICY has shown greater signs of reasonableness during the last year than at any time since the European War began. This is said with the full realization that it will be hard for the people of Siberia to believe it. Nevertheless it seems to be true that since the British Imperial Conference of last spring showed unmistakable signs of readiness to denounce the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and especially since the invitations to the Washington Conference were first sent out in the early summer of 1921 there have been few signs, Siberia alone excepted, that Japan was still pursuing the path of imperialistic aggrandizement with the care-free abandon that she showed in the palmy days of 1915. In assessing the reasons for this change it is probable that too much importance is commonly given to the political aspects of the question and too little to the economic and business aspects. Japan's uncertainty at the present time probably flows from the disquiet she feels when she contemplates her economic conditions as much as it does from the lessons she learned around the conference table at Washington. Take prices as an example. Japan suffered from the inflation that accompanied the war to about the same degree that the United States did. Prices may have been a little higher in Japan but the difference was not great. After the close of the war the high prices in Japan continued through 1919 as they did in the United States. Then came the panic of March 1920 A world-wide depression started in Japan and spread rapidly. At the end of 1920 prices in Japan were down to about twice their pre-war level. They stayed at this comparatively low level during most of 1921 and then they took a surprising upward turn. During the last few months of 1921 and during 1922 prices have been mounting once more until today they seem to be climbing back to the levels of the days of the war. It is not easy to arrive at all the reasons for this renewed rise in Japanese prices but some of the reasons are plain enough and these reasons show that the statesmen of Japan have enough worries on their hands without attempting at the same time to undertake new ventures in the dangerous field of international relations.

THE first of the reasons for the new rise in Japanese prices is undoubtedly a wave of confidence that followed the successful agreement to hold the Washington Conference. There is no country in the world in which a superficial cheerfulness turns itself into bank credits more rapidly than in Japan. Another reason is continued currency inflation. It is true that the note issue of the Bank of Japan has declined since the war but it is fully twice what it was before the war began. Still another reason is the method that has been taken by strongly organized business interests, with the aid of the government at times, to meet the losses of the period of failing prices. Instead of accepting deflation the Japanese were inclined to attempt to combine to restrict production and so keep prices up. Examples given by a recent writer of such attempts to meet lower prices by restriction of output are those of the Imperial Raw Silk Pool, the Association of Japanese Cotton Spinners and the Japanese Paper Manufacturers Association. It gives one some insight into the dislike for vigorous and healthy deflation felt in Japan when it is understood that these attempts to keep prices up were frequently aided by

the Japanese government. Then there is the continued and the increasing balance of Japanese imports over exports. For some months Japanese imports have been twice the value of Japanese exports. During the war Japan imported gold in quantities unheard of for her. She built up a foreign credit balance that reached 1.3 billion yen in 1919. During 1921 she stopped importing gold and today she finds her foreign credit balance fast declining. What Japan is doing today may be explained by saying that she is still spending what she made during the war. The increase in the import of motor cars alone into Japan since the European War began has caused those who are familiar with the figures to wonder. The matter can be summed up by saying that Japanese business men and the Japanese government have not to this day really accepted the new industrial and economic conditions under which the world is now living. Japan has refused to accept the process of deflation gracefully and to allow it to take its course. The result may well be that she will be obliged to live through another period of acute depression. With this prospect before them there is little wonder that the Japanese find less time to give to the pursuit of political ambitions. It is always hazardous to venture into predictions but the renewed rise in Japanese prices must come to an end and it is not easy to see any other end than a panic more serious than that of 1920. One observer finds that high prices are not without some satisfaction to the Japanese. He says that Japan has long been known as a country of low prices and cheap labor and that many of the Japanese find pleasure in the conviction that for many things Japan has the highest prices in the world. This pleasure may be compared to the satisfaction that a college boy feels when for the first time in his life he pays a whole ten dollars for a pair of shoes, but, for all that, it is probably a real pleasure.

America Jeopardizes Treaty Rights Because of U. S. Court Deadlock

THE failure of President Harding to bring about a settlement of the deadlock resulting from the charges lodged against Judge C. S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China by W. S. Fleming, a Shanghai attorney, has caused a technical violation of the American treaty with China pertaining to extraterritoriality. The treaties between China and the United States whereby American citizens enjoy extraterritorial rights in China were signed at Wang Hia on July 3, 1844 and at Tientsin on June 18, 1858 and under these treaties the United States engages to take jurisdiction over its own nationals in actions lodged against Americans by subjects of China. Up to 1906, all such cases were heard before American consuls in China, but because of a long succession of abuses due to the inefficiency of the consular courts, especially at Shanghai, Congress passed a measure creating the U. S. Court for China. Since that time the U. S. Court has had jurisdiction over major cases in which Americans were involved with Chinese. Since the U. S. Court for China superseded the consular courts it, therefore, becomes necessary for the American government to maintain an American judge in China, otherwise it amounts to a technical violation of the treaty.

It now develops that the failure of the U. S. government to promptly settle the court deadlock, has caused serious embarassment to a number of citizens of China who have claims against American citizens which can not be settled in any way except by due process of law in the U. S. Court for China. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Chinese government and it is reported upon good authority in Peking that the Chinese government is contemplating a diplomatic representation to the U. S. government calling attention to the treaty violation and suggesting that pending a settlement of the U. S. Court muddle, that American citizens become subject to Chinese courts.

Just what effect this may have is not known, but that it creates a delicate situation in the legal status of Americans in China is well understood in both American and Chinese circles in Peking. That China is likely to press the advantage which she now enjoys in the circumstances is not expected, for it would be certain to cause considerable anxiety and apprehension among Americans both in China and at home. China did not hesitate to take advantage of the situation created by the European War to abrogate the extraterritorial treaties between China and, Russia and with Germany. These nations, however occupied an entirely different position in respect to China than does the United States today, and for this reason it is not thought that China will take any hasty action that might arouse American resentment. The fact that Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chinese Chief. Justice, while in Washington at the Conference issued a statement certifying to the high standing of the U. S. Court for China, would indicate that China entertains a high regard for the administration of the American Court in China and would not desire to see its usefulness impaired until China is in a stronger position. The further fact that China has adopted for her own use the rules of court procedure prepared by Judge Lobingier, would also indicate that China would not care to see the U. S. Court abolished.

Another element that tends to complicate the matter is the situation in respect to the extraterritorial treaties created by the Washington Conference. At the Washington Conference it was agreed that the Powers would establish a commission to inquire into the present practice of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China and into the laws and the judicial system and the methods of judicial administration of China. It is a well known fact that the American government has been considerably embarassed in respect to this whole matter, because of the muddle created by the attempt to unseat the present judge of the U. S. Court. The charges which were made against Judge Lobingier, even though they are found to be unfounded are likely to have a considerable effect upon the attitude of the American government in respect to the whole question of American extraterritorial rights in China.

The Mixed Court

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

IN every modern country the judicial system stands in an irreproachable position. Precedents and protections are created to make the judiciary independent of political influences and to render the courts above reproach. A distinction is drawn between courts of first instance and appellate courts, and a further division is made between criminal courts and civil courts. Again justice is meted out, not in conformance to the judgement, temperament and general personal equation of the judge but in

accordance with the law, and the law is in most cases written, although a sufficient margin is left for its interpretation in accordance with changing times. The basis, however, is the written law, which all who read it may know and may thus be protected against abuses and dishonesty.

In China, under the Manchu regime, the law was generally interpreted in accordance with the judgement of the magistrate or other judicial officer. Instead of the courts being courts of law, they were courts of equity. One of the first aims of the Republican government was the modernization and codification of Chinese law and the creation of a series of courts of first instance, of appellate jurisdiction, both of law and equity—in a word, a complete modern legal and judicial system. The Chinese government has thus far done very little in this direction. Owing to the lack of a parliament to pass adequate legislation and the civil war, which was a necessary concomitant of the revolution, the improvement of China's judicial system has had to be left in abeyance. The Criminal Code has been published and serious work is at present being done to codify the law of the land.

The reason for the existence of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China was that foreigners found the courts of China incapable of protecting life and property. During the Co-hong days in Canton, when the impact of Western civilization with the Chinese created undue suspicion and ill-will on all sides, it was impossible to prevent the extention of the extraterritorial system to China. The Chinese, on the whole, have found it satisfactory, although within recent years the younger Chinese have found their position somewhat umbrageous, and have been seeking a gradual abolition of a system which, in a measure, impairs the sovereignty of the nation. The Washington Conference, in recognition of this growing desire of the Chinese to change the existing conditions attendant upon foreign residence in China, determined:

"That the Governments of the Powers above named (Eight Powers) shall establish a Commission (to which each of such Powers shall appoint one member) to inquire into the present practice of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China, and into the laws and the judicial system and the methods of judicial administration, with a view to reporting to the Governments of the several Powers above named their findings of fact in regard to these matters, and their recommendations as to such means as they may find suitable to improve the existing conditions of the administration of justice in China, and to assist and further the efforts of the Chinese Government to effect such legislation and judicial reforms as would warrant the several Powers in relinquishing, either progressively, or otherwise, their rights of extraterritoriality."

It is further provided that the commission is to be constituted within three months after the adjournment of the conference and that a report is to be submitted within a year after the first meeting of the commission. It is now announced that at the request of the Chinese government the commission is not to come to China at the present time.

Had they come at the end of May they would have found conditions very unsatisfactory. For the district magistrate courts could never satisfy a body of trained jurists that China's judicial system is sufficiently competent to satisfy the foreign nations that the lives and property of their nationals would be as adequately protected under Chinese law as they are under the present system. Furthermore the treatment accorded the Russians in Manchuria, particularly in Harbin, would not encourage others to believe that the moment is ripe for a transference of judicial authority. They would, however, find one court which is undoubtedly a legal curiosity, but which functions according to law and which is managed in accordance with modern usuage. That court is, the Mixed Court in Shanghai. It is not only a court of first instance, but a court of last resort. Every effort to create an appellate court or a medium for appeal from the decisions of the Mixed Court has failed, and the only recourse now is a rehearing of the case in the same court. This court is a criminal court, a court for civil cases, a probate court, a coroners court. It can try every kind of a case, can come to any decision, can sentence a man to an hour's imprisonment or take his life. A further anomaly is that the court is a Chinese court; yet, it functions under the authority of the Consular Body and the administrative work of the court is carried by officers detailed from the Police Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council. In many respects it is one of the most unique and one of the most important courts in the world.

The Mixed Court came into existence as a development of the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the foreigners in China, which perhaps is most clearly stated in the American Supplementary Treaty of 1880:

"When controversies arise in the Chinese Empire between citizens of the United States and subjects of His Imperial Majesty, which need to be examined and decided by the public officers of the two nations, it is agreed between the Governments of the United States and China that such cases shall be tried by the proper official of the nationality of the defendant. The properly authorised official of the plaintiff's nationality shall be freely permitted to attend the trial, and shall be treated with the courtesy due to his position. He shall be granted all proper facilities for watching the proceedings in the interests of justice. If he so desires, he shall have the right to present, to examine, and to cross examine witnesses. If he is dissatisfied with the proceedings, he shall be permitted to protest against them in detail. The law administered will be the law of the nationality of the officer trying the case."

In 1869 a special Chinese Court, the International Mixed Court, was created in Shanghai to deal with cases as between Chinese and foreigners in which the Chinese was the defendant. The Chinese court was a Mixed Court only when a foreign interest was involved. "A foreign interest" is involved when, by the decision, a foreigner either benefits and suffers and a letter from the consulate of the country of the foreigner involved has usually been sufficient to determine a foreign interest. Even under the Manchus, however, the assessors sat with the magistrates in criminal cases. But in civil cases where both parties were Chinese and no foreign interests were involved, the Chinese magistrate sat alone until the court was changed in 1911.

During the Revolution a situation arose in which it was possible that this city would be without a court and without an adequate recourse to law. A notification was issued on November 11, 1911, by the Consular Body that it had taken over the court, had confirmed the appointment of the magistrates and that it had authorized the Municipal Council to take over the prisons and the court's administrative work. This is was clearly a temporary measure to a bridge the interregnum between the exit of the Manchus and the establishment of a government The system has, however, continued to this day

even the salaries of the Chinese magistrates being paid by the Consular Body out of funds of the Chinese government administered by them.

Under the old regime, the Mixed Court did not try criminal cases involving a more severe punishment than five years imprisonment. Such cases were turned over to the Shanghai District Magistrate. At present the court undertakes to try all cases and only hands Chinese over to Chinese authorities for execution of the death penalty.

The question of purely Chinese civil cases is rather a difficult one to discuss, because it is regarded by many Chinese as a serious infringement of their rights. There is no treaty which authorizes a foreigner to sit in a civil case in which both parties are Chinese and in which no foreign interest is involved. The foreigners had to take this phase of the work of the court with the rest when there was no Chinese authority during the Revolution. The assessors, who sit in these cases, are selected by the Consular Body and sit irrespective of nationality. They are similar to the police court assessors, who also sit as representatives of the Consular Body and not as Britishers, Americans, Italians, or Japanese. The warrants and summonses are issued in the name of the court and have to be countersigned by the Senior Consul. This particular phase of the court's work is the most important because it is the protector of the large commercial interests of both Chinese and foreigners in this port and although there is a general admission that it exists not by right of treaty and that this will have to be one of the phases of the court first to be reformed, as much opposition would arise among Chinese merchants as among foreigners were any changes in this connection to be made now.

It is, perhaps, only natural that in an organization such as the International Mixed Court, where every type of case is heard, from which there is no appeal, and in which sit as assessors and magistrates men of so many different nationalities and points of view, abuses should arise. The most serious abuse at this time is the effort of certain Chinese to frustrate the efforts of the Mixed Court to uphold its own integrity by obtaining "protection" in certain consulates. The Spanish, Portuguese and Brazilian Consulates have particularly embarrassed the Consular Body and lessened the dignity of the court by permitting Chinese, who have never been out of the country and who have no moral or legal claims to extraterritorial jurisdiction, to register with them. This abuse became very serious during the aftermath of the stock exchange speculations, when Chinese who were unable to meet their obligations claimed foreign protection after the cause in action had arisen and thus were removed from the scope of the Mixed Court. The matter was finally dealt with in a series of cases which appeared before Assessors Blackburn Tenney and Tanaka in which the British and American and Japanese assessors held that, in the absence of the consent of the Chinese government to a change of citizenship, a Consular protection certificate does not operate to remove the holder from the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court.

The system of "proteges" has led many to the belief that there were foreign consuls in Shanghai, who, for a consideration, abused the privileges of extraterritoriality and permitted Chinese to evade their own laws and their obligations by assuming foreign nationality when it suited their purposes. By refusing to recognize Consular protection certificates the British, American and Japanese assessors have preserved the good name and the integrity of the court and have made it possible for it to serve as a model court of China.

The International Mixed Court also functions in cases in the French Settlement in which the plaintiff is a national of a treaty power other than France. For instance, an American would sue a Chinese resident in the French Settlement in the International Mixed Court. In police cases or purely Chinese civil and criminal cases within the French Settlement, however, the French Mixed Court takes jurisdiction. The problem of the French Settlement in Shanghai will have to be dealt with in a subsequent article. It might, however, be said here that it will be difficult to organize a general judicial system for the whole of Shanghai with a view toward the eventual abolition of extraterritoriality until the French have agreed to relinquish many of their special and exclusive privileges in Shanghai which neither their population nor trade interests justify.

The summary of the organization and powers of the International Mixed Court given in this article is an introductory step in placing before the public certain recommendations for the reorganization of the Court with a view toward its eventual complete return to the Chinese government. The following facts must be recapitulated:

1. The International Mixed Court is, in theory, a Chinese Court of law in which foreign assessors sit in accordance with Treaty stipulations;
2. The present tenure of the court has no legal basis and is only a *modus viviendi*, which it is assumed on all sides is temporary;
3. The presence of the Consular Body's assessors in Chinese civil cases is altogether without a legal basis as there is no provision in any treaty authorizing such a procedure;
4. Nevertheless the International Mixed Court is undoubtedly the best law court in China and is the one which provides the greatest protection to life and property, both Chinese and foreign.

The Chinese, who desire the quickest possible abolition of extraterritoriality, must realize that until the courts of China are reformed and improved that that no change will be made in the foreigner's status in the country. They must also realize that one of the reasons for the disgraceful situation in Harbin and other Manchurian cities with regard to Russians, has been the fact that the judges of the Chinese courts have not been trained men. What, therefore, is most necessary at this time is a school for judges, a medium for the development of a modern attitude toward judicial problems and for the establishment of precedents and procedures which will insure to the accused and the accuser the greatest protection in the law. The International Mixed Court offers such a school; it makes possible the training of a judiciary; it gives them a laboratory in which every type of case is tried and every problem which will ever confront them, arises.

The plan would be for the Consular Body to return to the Chinese authorities what is rightly theirs. the court, its property and administration, on condition that the Chinese government undertake to appoint as presiding magistrate a Western trained Chinese jurist of the type of Dr. Wang Chung-wei. The magistrates should be men of the same type, wherever possible, Western trained, men of sterling character, against whom there is no record of dishonesty or pollution in public office. Instead of vice-consuls, who at present, may or may not be experienced in the law, the foreign nations, which are entitled to assessors, should appoint trained jurists, men of the

greatest repute, who have had bench experience, to sit with the Chinese magistrates and join in passing judgement in accordance with the stipulations of the treaties. The objection to the appointment of important jurists is that no consular service could defray their salaries without special appropriation from their own governments, which may not be feasible at present. Let the salaries come then from the Boxer Indemnity Fund, which could not be spent in a better way nor more advantageously to the Chinese people, than in the establishment system. If it is also objected that the important jurists would not understand Chinese, as the present consular assessors do, it might be arranged that in the sessions of the court of first instance the consular assessors would continue to sit to watch the cases.

The court should be divided into at least two sections, namely the court of first instance and the appellate Court. The older and more experienced Chinese magistrates would sit in the appellate division while the newer men would begin with the police court and gradually work their way up. When a Chinese magistrate had been in the Mixed Court for a stated period, say two or three years, and if in the judgement of the presiding judge, he had shown ability, erudition and character sufficient to justify recommending him for the post, he should be sent into interior places to create and develop courts after the model in this city. The Mixed Court should be a court of record and its decisions might go a great way toward the development of a body of precedent for the guidance and instruction of future jurists. The foreign jurists would not only have assessorial duties but they would advise the younger Chinese jurists as to methods and procedure and would give to the Court a better tone, which is absolutely necessary if it is to serve as the basis for China's judicial system.

All foreigners now know that extraterritoriality is eventually to be abolished. All foreigners as well as many responsible Chinese fear its premature abolition. The plan suggested here offers a means for its gradual abolition; it indicates, perhaps very theoretically, one step that can be taken toward satisfying China's demand for a return of unimpaired sovereignty as a nation, and the foreigners demand for security to life and property, the enforcement of agreement and the equal opportunity to trade.

The Philippine Question Viewed Though Two Sets of Glasses

BY ROY C. BENNETT

THE second independence mission of Filipinos recently reached the American capital to lay the question of complete autonomy before the President and Congress, to renew the plea that "the promise in honor made be in honor kept." The argument this mission will present will be concerned largely with two recent publications dealing with the Philippines and Filipinos. One of these publications the mission members will answer and the other they will use in replying to the first. They will answer the *Report of the Social Mission of Inuestigation to the Philippine Islands*, usually referred to as the Wood-Forbes Report or the Wood Report. In answering this report they will rely largely upon a publication very recently off the press, *The Corner-Stone of Philippine Independence* by Francis Burton Harrison, a volume of more than three hundred pages through which Mr. Harrison, the Wilsonian Governor general of the Philippines, strives to justify his policy while chief executive of the archipelago.

In these two publications, which draw diametrically opposite conclusions, one gets the views of two men who have been governors of the islands and one who now is governor, the one now in office taking the place after the writing of this report, after President Harding, who appointed him, learned of the substance of the report. The special mission, whose report is referred to, was composed of Leonard Wood, now Governor-general of the islands, and W. Cameron Forbes, predecessor to Mr. Harrison in the governor-general post. The mission was sent by President Harding to the Philippines with the simple instruction to determine what were "the actual conditions" in the islands and report upon their findings. The report was written after the mission members had personally visited every nook and corner of the islands, after they, with the assistance of a staff of experts attached to the mission, had studied every department of government, local and insular, from the Batanes on the north to Mindanao on the south, after they had made a most thorough survey in the capital and after every one who had anything to report or an opinion to express, pro or con, had been given every opportunity to present his or her evidence in full, written or spoken.

This report had not been made when Mr. Harrison wrote his book, but he indicated in his writings that he foresaw the conclusion of the mission's report. In referring to the fact that a mission was there at the time he was writing, Mr. Harrison spoke of its membership in the following manner:

"At the moment of present writing there is in the Philippines a commission sent out by President Harding to report to him on present conditions there. All members of the party are army officers, except one civilian, a former governor-general noted for his opposition to independence."

It is the report of this commission that the Filipino mission now in the United States is attempting to answer, disprove and discredit, making an attempt in which Mr. Harrison's book comes into prominent use. Mr. Harrison in his attempt to discredit the report of this commission, because he anticipated its being at variance with the views he expounded, points the way to incorrect conclusions by resorting to misleading statements. His statement that the party making this investigation for President Harding was composed of army officers, with one exception and that one exception a former governor-general noted for his anti-independence policy, is decidedly misleading. The mission proper had only two members, one army officer and one civilian, General Wood and Mr. Forbes, but attached to the mission was a staff on which there where three not connected with the army, one of the three being Professor H. Otely Beyer, of the University of the Philippines, favorably quoted by Mr. Harrison, and Ray Atherton, of the American Legation in Peking.

This evident attempt on the part of Mr. Harrison to lead his readers into the conclusion that all opposition to immediate independence of the Philippines is based upon imperialistic or ulterior motives is charscteristic of his literary production, *The Corner-Stone of Philippine Independence*. His book is attractively written. With the exception of

a few cases in which he displays an anger not exactly in keeping with the dignity of the rest of the publication, the style is pleasing and the arguments convincingly presented, the case stated in a manner which will go far to win the support of those unfamiliar with the situation. Mr. Harrison clearly is writing to the bulk of the American public, which is to say he is addressing himself to those who are not particularly interested in the case and who are not expected to get the other side. It is easy to see how his book will go far toward convincing the average American, who finds little interest in the Philippine question. Mr. Harrison, in writing as in speaking, has the faculty of stating, without qualification, reservation or doubt, things which might well be questioned. In this book his views are stated as admitted facts, and with many readers of the book, readers to whom the volume will be sent free through the publicity bureau of the Philippine government maintained in Washington, these statements will be accepted as unquestioned facts.

Mr. Harrison charges those writing on the Philippines with conducting a campaign of misrepresentation. To this field of literature he contributes *The Corner-Stone of Philippine Independence.* Incidentally, he says of Americans in the islands, "The truth is that Americans in the Philippine service have always been a shifting body of men." Helping to prove his point when he retired from the post of head American in the Philippine service, he and his family went to Europe to reside. His book on the Philippines was written in Scotland.

Mr. Harrison persistently and cleverly presents arguments to cause his readers to question the sincerity of all opposition to immediate independence. His argument briefly is this: That the United States, through the Jones Act of Congress promised independence to the Filipinos when stability of government should become a realization, that a sound and stable government has been established and maintained for some years, that it now is the sacred duty of the American government to grant the independence so promised and that a failure to grant independence might precipitate serious trouble from the disappointed Filipinos.

All opposition he broadly credits to imperialistic and capitalistic motives. He repeats over and over that anti-independence is a fundamental of the American army policy. He attempts to bring into disrepute those connected with the American military forces in the islands, and makes various charges against individuals and departments to accomplish his end. For instance, one of the longest chapters in the book is diverse criticism of "The American Garrison in the Philippines." In this chapter Mr. Harrison displays an irritable sensitiveness, which is understood only by those familiar with the embittering disappointment felt by him when he left the Philippines at the conclusion of his term of office. The fact that more space in the pages of his book is devoted to an attack on the military intelligence division of the U. S. Army than to the whole Philippine judiciary system, that his own acts in connection with the taking over of twenty-three German ships are explained far more thoroughly than the handling of the whole alien enemy property transactions, that Japanese and Germans are praised while Americans, British and Chinese are condemned, are understood only by those who consider the fact that Mr. Harrison's policy was toward one purpose—hurried granting of independence, and that his failure to see the U. S. flag come down was a sore disappointment. He writes at the opening of his book, "I wish to admit my own bias."

The charges Mr. Harrison makes against the Chinese of the Philippines in his book, explains to some degree the legislation, directed against the Chinese there, that he approved and encouraged. In speaking of the Chinese in the Philippines Mr. Harrison makes the following statement, which should in no case be considered the official American view or even the view of Americans in the Philippines:

"His (Referring to Chinese) extortion and usury make him an object of dislike to the provincial Filipino; his control of the rice trade, the national food supply. draws upon him in time of want the ill feeling of all.....In the Filipino mind there is a dark background of dislike of the Chinese, built upon generations of extortion. The fat Chino in the smaller communities, who sits day by day in the shade of his tienda, had probably secured control of the village belle and has certainly working for him upon petty loans, a considerable number of the local farmers at rates of interest of from eighty per cent to one hundred per cent a year."

While devoting a few pages to such criticism of the Chinese Mr. Harrison avoids mention of the scores of cases brought into court by the rural credit division of the Bureau of Agriculture in connection with usury practices, in which the chief sufferers and chief offenders are Filipinos. In this connection investigations, made partly before Mr. Harrison left the islands and continued after he left, revealed a condition in which a sort of legalized peonage was in operation to the grave injustice of many people.

A large part of Mr. Harrison's book is devoted to a general discussion of the broad doctrine of democracy versus imperialism. In this connection he calls the British to task severely, discussing at some length the British colonial policy, and charging Americans opposed to immediate independence of the Philippines with unscrupulously following the British lead. He devotes far more space to this abstract discussion than to a discussion of the actual conditions in the Philippines. In fact, he devotes relatively little discussion of conditions in the Philippines, with the exception of his lengthy answers to various and sundry stories of savagery among the hill peoples and Moros of the Philippines.

Much attention is devoted to the Philipine National Guard, which he tried to raise with himself at its head to participate in the World War. He manifests a feeling of national insult to the Filipino people, because efforts to raise the guard were not enthusuastically received and thoroughly encouraged by the U. S. War Department and U. S. Army people in general. He hoots at the idea that the lack of enthusiasm as to the guard was due to an official feeling that such an organization was impractical and unnecessary, when attention in the United States was centered on the broader question of raising and maintaining the largest and most efficient army possible with the greatest possible speed.

Mr. Harrison's book, which is thoroughly one-sided, might do material harm, due to the fact that in many places it contains revolutionary suggestions. He says directly and indirectly that a failure to grant independence now would be equivalent to a refusal of the American government to keep a sacred promise to the Filipino people. With little in the way of a through discussion of actual conditions supporting arguments for or against the withdrawal of American supervision and protection from the islands today, he makes the broad statement that the people of the archipelago are thoroughly prepared for self-government, brands every remark to the

contrary as an attempt to question the Filipino's capacity, and parades a dangerous imperialist as the individual wholly responsible for all views contrary to his own.

Quite on the contrary from this attitude is that displayed in the report of the Wood-Forbes Mission. This report directs itself not so much to what previously has been written, correctly or incorrectly, about the peoples of the islands or any part thereof as to conditions actually found to exist; not so much to what the wives of army officers at teas in the Army and Navy Club think about the fundamental capacity or incapacity of weaker peoples as to progress the Philippine government has made in perfecting a court system in which the humble citizen may be assured of speedy justice; not so much to where the Philippine National Guard would have been sent if it had been completely organized, trained and equipped, as to the practical question of training an insular police force: not so much to whether or not any other bank lost more than the Philippine National Bank as whether or not the experiences of the last few years leave the Philippine government financially sound or unsound; not so much to Britains mistakes in India as to America's progress in the Philippines.

General Wood and Mr. Forbes, liberal in their praise for the Filipinos where things had gone well, were frank in their criticism, open in pointing out shortcoming where their through search revealed them. They did not question the fundamental capacity of the Filipino. Neither did they proceed upon the assumption that he was a divinely gifted individual free from the frailties common to other human beings. They went with open eyes and ears through the Philippines, province by province, through the Philippine government, department by department, and reported what they saw and heard

It is natural that the Filipinos should be somewhat disappointed, because for some years they had looked to Governor Harrison as the one by whom American judgment should be passed upon them. From him they had heard only the highest praise. When their mistakes were not pointed out they became more or less unconscious of making them. They accepted Mr. Harrison's judgment as final and official.

That explains why they desire to answer the Wood-Forbes Report, which ends with the following conclusions and recommendations:

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

We find the people happy, peaceful, and in the main prosperous, and keenly appreciative of the benefits of American rule.

We find everywhere among the Christian Filipianos the desire for independence, generally under the protection of the United States. The non-Christians and Americans are for continuance of American control.

We find a general failure to appreciate the fact that independence under the protection of another nation is not true independence.

We find that the government is not reasonably free from those underlying causes which result in the destruction of government.

We find that a reasonable proportion of officials and employes are men of good character and ability, and reasonably faithful to the trust imposed upon them; but that the efficiency of the public services has fallen off. and that they are now relatively inefficient, due to lack of inspection and to the too rapid transfer of control to officials who have not had the necessary time for proper training.

We find that many Filipinos have shown marked capacity for government service and that the young generation is full of promise; that the civil service laws have in the main been honestly administered, but there is a marked deteroration due to the injection of politics.

We find that there is a disquieting lack of confidence in the administration of justice, to an extent which constitutes a menace to the stability of the government.

We find that the people are not organized economically or from the standpoint of national defence to maintain an independent government.

We find that the legislative chambers are conducted with dignity and decorum and are composed of representative men.

We feel that the lack of success in certain departments should hot be considered as proof of essential incapacity on the part of Filipinos, but rather as indicating lack of experience and opportunity, and especially lack of inspection.

We find that with all their many excellent qualities, the experiénce of the past eight years, during which they have had practical autonomy, has not been such as to justify the people of the United States relinquishing supervision of the Government of the Philippine Islands, withdrawing their army and navy, and leaving the Islands a prey to any powerful nation coveting their rich soil and potential commercial advantages. In conclusion, we are convinced that it would be a betrayal of the Philippine people, a misfortune to the American people, a distinct step backward in the path of progress, and a discreditable neglect of our national duty, were we to withdraw from the Islands and terminate our relationship there without giving the Filipinos the best chance possible to have an orderly and permanently stable government.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. We recommend that the present general status of the Philippine Islands continue until the people have had time to absorb and thoroughly master the powers already in their hands.

2. We recommend that the responsible representative of the United States, the Governor-General, have authority commensurate with the responsibilities of his position. In case of failure to secure the necessary corrective action by the Philippine Legislature, we recommend that Congress declare null and voil legislation which has been enacted diminishing, limiting, or dividing the authority granted the Governor-general under Act of Congress No. 240, known as the Jones Bill.

3. We recommend that in case of a deadlock between the Governor-general and the Philippine Island Senate in the confirmation of appointments that the President of the United States be authorized to make and render final decision.

4. We recommend that under no circumstances should the American government permit to be established in the Philippine Islands a situation which would have the United States in a position of responsibility without authority.

The Characteristics of Chinese Civilization *

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IN venturing to present a candid account of the salient features of the civilization of the Chinese people, allow me, at the very outset, to say a word of explanation. In a country so large and so peculiar like China, whatever one's preconceptions, one can easily find materials to confirm them. Every view advanced can be supported by numerous illustrations and be attacked by many examples. In view of this fact, I shall enumerate in this paper only those fundamental elements of Chinese civilization which are distinctive and undisputed.

To begin with, let us remember that China is the oldest country in existence and has the longest unbroken history on our globe. Historians often trace its civilization from the semi-mythical period which dates far back some forty-six centuries before Christ. Long before King Solomon erected his Temple the Chinese had already established their kingdom. In fact, from a date even prior to that accepted for the occurrence of the Flood of Noah, the Chinese possess a record which preserves the names of dynasties and kings, and describes remarkable

* A part of an address, entitled "China: Past and Present" delivered before the students and the faculty of the University of Kansas, at the Unitarian Church, Lawrence, Kansas, on Feburary 26, 1922.

events with such an appearance of exactitude that would almost compel credence. It may be added that compared with our institutions, those of Greece and Rome were but the creation of yesterday.

So far, however, the origin of the Chinese race is still unsubstantiated, as we know practically nothing of the archeology of China and as our ideas are derived from the imperfectly explored Chinese literature or unsatisfactory records. But at the point where history begins, China had already attained a high degree of civilization. When Europe was in the stage of barbarism, the Chinese Empire was already founded on the northern bank of the Yellow River by the great conqueror Huang-Ti (2697 B. C.). Huang-Ti ruled the country for one hundred years, a century of advancement and enlightenment. Besides the invention of the compass, he is commonly believed to be the inventor of boats, carts, arrows, bows, and bamboo musical instruments. He constructed the first mint for the coinage of copper currency; introduced a uniform land taxation system; fixed standard weights and measures; gave a calender to the poeple; devised the new means of reckoning time, known as the "Sexagenary Cycles" which has been handed down to our day; and taught his people how to make utensils of wood, pottery, and metal. Lastly, he made a valuable contribution to the Chinese medical science in several treatises which attest the gifted talent of the sovereign. Such, then, is the type of civilization prevalent in China when the rest of the world was in savagery. If well begun is half-done, it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that by that time we had not only laid a firm foundation but also succeeded to draw the framework. Doubtless Chinese civilization is the oldest in the world. It does not follow, however, that it is the best; but nor does it mean that it is the worst. But this is undeniable; it is the most stable. For a nation which has seen Babylon, Egypt, and Rome rise, thrive and die, its longevity, therefore, must be a satisfactory proof that its institutions have acquired a security which we seek in vain in the Occident.

Secondly, the civilization of the Chinese people is unique and independent in character. It is not borrowed from elsewhere; it is indigenous, Whenever a body of men have been cut off from the rest of humanity, it must have begun very soon to develop special characteristics, specially adapted to the local conditions. China, on the whole, has been an isolated nation until about the sixteenth century. On the north, it is bounded by the Mongolian deserts; on the west, it is buttressed by the huge Himalaya mountains; on the south and the east, it is limited by seas and oceans which separated it effectively from the rest of the world. Shut by these natural barriers, the Chinese have truely built up a civilization of themselves for themselves, and by themselves, and as historians agree, they have made it spontaneously and unassisted. Manners, laws, government, education, philosophy, and literature are all independently developed and are completely the outcome of a set of complex ideals, begun with a lowly origin, stimulated, strengthened, broadened, and elaborated during the course of many centuries by the zealous efforts of a long succession of able and intelligent men in the whole country,

Thirdly, Chinese civilization is conservative. The conservatism of the Chinese, let it be remembered, is not obstinate, but quite reasonable, We desire to maintain what is arduously and carefully established, but we do not wish to be out of style. Conservatism is attributable to a number of different causes. The limited or narrow field of Chinese education, the peculiarities of the difficult language, the confused dialects, the rigid "examination system" which killed all creative genius and exterminated all intellectual initiative, the reverence of the old, the very success, early prosperity, and general contentment of China in the past; these and other circumstances have made us conservative. For thousands of years, there was little evidence, if any at all, in our long history that could cause any serious doubts in the minds of the Chinese of the general superiority of our own civilization to that of the rest of the world, and there was no reason apparent, therefore, for any great alteration or modification. China produced beautiful arts, delightful poetry, exquisite literatue, wonderful philosophy, astonishing cookery, useful inventions, and above all, thousands of millions of glowingly pleasant lives generation after generation. There was poverty, of course, but it was not a massed poverty. There was much discontent, but it was not a necessary popular discontent. Dynastic changes and periodical evolutions there were, but no such shock as to revolutionize the order of the daily round. And for ages, the Chinese system, though it creaked and swayed at times, seemed proof against decay.

But recently, when, by acccident, the Westerner came to China with his battleships and missionaries which threatened and awakened the nation, it began to unloose the fatal "Dead Hand of the Past" and search for the strength of the Occident that is so fearful and yet so desirable. In fact, China has now fundamentally altered. It is changing so rapidly that a missionary, when asked a question about it, answered, "You must not rely on me for I left China three months ago, so that what I say may be out of date."

A fourth outstanding characteristic of Chinese civilization is its democratic basis. It has been universally recognized that the Chinese social structure is the most democratic in the world, built upon the principles of justice and equality, concrete and real. For instance, since the very earliest times, it has been our custom to divide the land possessions of a man among all his sons and relatives. There has never been in our history any class of great landowners, renting their land to tenants, such as most other countries have displayed. The land has always been cut into small holdings which are chiefly freeholds and are cultivated intensively. Indeed, Mr. Paul Reinsch has declared the truth when he said, "The son of even the poorest family can, through industry and brilliance, rise to the highest positions of influence." For this statement is born out of facts. Of the five presidents of the Republic of China, four have come from humble families; four have walked the same path which Abraham Lincoln had experienced.

Besides, although China had been a monarchy for more than four thousand years, yet, in practice, it had a very democratic form of government. One of the canons of government which were laid down in the most ancient classic—the "Shih King"—is that "the people have the right to depose a sovereign who either from active wickedness or vicious indolence gives cause to oppressive or tyrannical rule." Another bright spot which illustrates the democratic spirit of the race is their practice of what we may call the theory of Plato's Republic. For centuries (through the "examination system"), our rulers and officials have been selected by a careful and rigorous process. The nation, as a result, has been governed by the best of the people.

But here is the strangest of strange thing. Ever since the dawn of Chinese history, the

predominating political ideal and actual practice have always been the elimination of governmental machinery. With the Chinese, government is an unnecessary guide. The simple and natural qualities of the race, the institution of the family which in itself is a little state—a political, economic, and social unit—the moral standard upon which society is founded—these and other things have made us independent of government control to an extent which the Westerner may deem incredible. Destroy our authorities, central or provincial, and our life will proceed unobstructed as before. So however poor our political machinery may be, it never impairs the soundness and vigor of the masses of the people; however discouraging our political outlook may become, it can never weaken the growing spirit of Young China.

In the fifth place, Chinese civilization, even more than the Hindu, is organized for peace. Says the proverb, "Good iron is not used for nails, nor good men for soldiers." Because of the peaceful nature of the race, Chinese parents have, therefore, never, until recently, willingly trained their sons for the army. They have rather wished them to become great scholars. As in the Indian system, the leading and most honored class is an intellectual, but not a warlike one. One gains prestige and respect not by birth, nor by wealth, but by education. Hence the Chinese, above all peoples, have honored scholarship and learning. In Carthage, Rome, Germany, and other Western countries, the soldier was set above the teacher. In China, the scholar was placed above the man of war. Carthage, Rome, Germany, and all those countries which trusted the sword perished by the sword. China, however, which has never advocated or admired the fighting spirit, but whose great leaders trusted chiefly to learning and wisdom continues to exist and ever to grow.

Now we not only encourage peaceful pursuits but also suppress militarism. We abhor violence, but respect reason. We do not worship might, but reverence right. Consequently, the Chinese is the one who costs the least to keep him in order. He knows how to behave properly. Thus, for centuries, we have been able to live in peace and happiness. We had wars; it is true. But they were no more than accidents. It is also true that we have internal confuson today. But it is not fundamental; it is only superficial and transitional. Our unrests are only inevitable pains of development, not of senility. We do not live in constant expectation or preparation of war. With Europe, I may say, militarism is a lamentable fact, whereas in China, let me repeat what Sir Robert Hart said, "they believe in right so firmly that they scorn to think it requires to be supported and enforced by might."

A sixth feature is that Chinese civilization is built upon moral rather than physical or material forces. This is why social collapse has never been so dangerous and complete in the Chinese as in the Western world. Our society embodies a high moral order, an ethical system (not a religion, at least from the Occidental point of view) that is practical indeed. Possessing this invaluable asset, we do not need to maintain any large number of expensive policemen. We have laws, but they were practiced before they were made. Indeed, we are independent of legislative activity to a degree which the West can hardly understand. Thousands of people may live in peace without any law, for we are largely governed by customs, moral forces, and the innate sense of justice of the community. Life with us is one of true human affection, a "life of the heart." Unlike the Western powers, we look first to society, and then to the individual. No man, therefore, is really isolated save by his own fault. A whole group may die, but an individual never starves. Indeed, there we find the principle of equality of opportunity truly applied. This stable fabric of our social structure, I venture to say, is one of the many powerful pillars of Chinese culture which Western aggressiveness should not destroy, for this is one of the strongest links that have bound one-quarter of the human race in one inseparable union for thousands of years.

Finally, the civilization of the Chinese people will eventually become the building material of world civilization, for it is a constructive factor to the solidarity and prosperity of mankind. Ever since the beginning of human life, China has been a great promoter of the welfare of the world. In philosophy it has given its Loa-Tze, Confucis, and Wang-An-Shih to rank alike with a Plato, a Socrates, and a Bacon of the West; in architecture, it has constructed the longest and most ancient artificial waterway, the Grand Canal, and the Great Wall which, in spite of the wear and tear of the heavy snows of many cold winters and the blazing suns of countless ages, still seems to stand with undiminished strength; in industry, it introduced silk to the world which, as a foreigner commented, is "not only unequalled but immeasurably superior to that of any other nation;" in finance, it devised the first monetary system; and in science, it contributed the most useful inventions: gunpowder, block-printing, newspapers, porcelain, the compass, and others. But these are not all. There must be something deeper that can render a nation permanently great and prosperous. Civilization is not only to be numbered but also weighed; it should be measured qualitatively as well as quantitatively. What, then, is the real significance of Chinese civilization? To this question, permit me to say that of all nations on earth, China, maintaining the largest population ever united under one single rule, possesses the strongest power of unity which is well manifested by its glorious past. China, we can be sure, is one in geography, race, polity, literature, philosophy, with a common history, and a uniform culture throughout the length and breadth of the country.

Moreover, Chinese civilization comprises an unusual power of adaptability, flexibility; and, above all, it reckons the antagonistic elements of human activities, as, for example, spiritualism and materialism. Now Westernization, as I see it, represents a continuous warfare of these divided interests which, left as separate entities, have become more remote and irreconciliable. Consequently, it is disorderly and chaotic. On the other hand, the Chinese have always laid tremendous emphasis on the reconciliation of these two aspects of life. Indeed, it is more than a reconciliation, for we may safely declare that it is the conquest of the spirit over the matter.

Now, I have said that the Chinese can quickly and easily adapt themselves to new conditions. They do not stubbornly reject new ideals and ideas, but slowly and carefully select, modify, and incorporate them into the edifice of their own civilization. Therefore, let me repeat, their power of consolidation will ultimately provide for the adhesive force of the civilization of mankind. True the same idea was in the minds of the Romans, and in the hearts of Alexander and Napoleon. But, unfortunately, the bond for a world state, conceived by these men, was militarism whereas the backbone of the universal community, as suggested by Chinese thinkers, is a "Magna Charta of Universal Brotherhood." For long

before any historian or philosopher had imagined this noble idea, Confucius said: "Within The Four Seas, All Men Are Brothers."

China's New Birth*

BY DR. S. K. ALFRED SZE

IT may be difficult to convince you of what China has done during the last decade, that is, since the establishment of the Republic, while the newspapers here are reporting the imminent danger of civil war which China is facing now. You may be led to think that China is going to have a civil war such as France had gone through at the end of the eighteenth century or such as you had gone through during the administration of President Lincoln. This is far from the truth. I believe Sir Charles Addis, formerly director of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and also a member of the court of directors of the Bank of England, who recently passed through this country on his way back home after a six month's visit to China, made the most accurate observation on the present situation of China when he said that the political changes which are going on in China are only transitory. The government continues to function and the people remain quiet. The jump from a monarchy to a republic is a long one. When you consider the history and consequendy the tradition of China you can readily see the difficulty China has in adjusting herself to the new institutions. both political and social, which are imposed on her by the irresistable spirit of the age. Think of the troubled times which you had experienced immediately after the Declaration of Independence. Indeed, I think it is correct to say that your civil war was a logical sequence of your persistent fight for democracy. Whether your fight is at an end, I do not know. I have heard Mr. Bryan called a tyrant, because he is a prohibitionist. At any rate it took the United States nearly a century to form a solid union which has since become the pillar of this continent and the morning star of a better and more democratic world. Or, let us take France. Since the fall of the Bastille to the formation of the third Republic, France had to go through eighty weary years of political vicissitudes. Still more recently, take Russia or Germany. What had been going on in these countries is familiar to you. The Conference at Genoa, which is now going on, is in part an attempt to help these two nations to find themselves. And I do not think either Russia or Germany will settle down within the next two or three years. I am not making an excuse by citing examples; I simply point out a general rule. The greatest thing that China can do, and the powers can do, just as the European Powers are doing now at Genoa with reference to Russia and Germany, is to shorten the period of adjustment and transition.

In addition to the internal commotion which usually follows political changes, there is another difficulty in the Chinese situation. When your forefathers fought for their independence, or when the French fought for theirs, they were at least externally free. No foreigners occupied your territory; no limitations were imposed by aliens on your national income. You were left free to work out your own destiny. But in China we have to fight two battles at the same time. While our people are evolving a new system of government at home, her representatives have to fight for her independence abroad. Seeing that China's evolution was inextricably confused with foreign complications, your President has been good enough to convene the Washington Conference with a view to relieve China somewhat of the restrictions which have hitherto tied her hands. And, as is well known to you, the Washington Conference was the first one of its kind in that China got something back.

In spite of all the difficulties, internal and external, China has made rapid progress during the brief period of ten years since the establishment of the Republic. In politics, there is now what one may call the consciousness of citizenship. An inert and passive population, however large, does not constitute a promising feature for a democratic government. An articulate people and a sound public opinion are the bases upon which a durable structure is to rest. By the consciousness of citizenship, I mean there is now in China a growing realization of the right and duty which the individuals have in a democratic country. There is a growing consciousness of what one can do and should do towards the upbuilding of a better society. If we follow the definition of one of England's leading jurists that popular government means the greatest happiness for the greatest number, then you will agree that to make the Chinese population happy is not so easy as it appears to be.

This consciousness of the contribution which one should make is rapidly taking a concrete shape. In the field of commerce and industry, there is a visible eagerness to develop China's resources and to expand her trade. More companies for the opening of mines and the construction of railways were established in the last ten years than there were during the half a century previous to the Revolution. Now you will find big department stores, cotton mills, and factories just as you find them here with the same methods of production and the same processes of operation. Over and above this increase of output is the improvement of organization. The merchants' guilds which remind you of medieval Europe are being replaced by the local chambers of commerce, and the bankers, too, for closer cooperation, have formed associations. Better organization means greater efficiency which is the essence of commercial and industrial prosperity.

The growth of internal trade naturally brings about a corresponding increase of foreign commerce. While Chinese trade had increased from $800,000,000 in 1910 to over a billion in 1920, American trade in China for the same period had increased from 6 to nearly 20 percent of the total of China's foreign trade. But with the return of European competitors America must either lag behind or actively keep up her record. China will go on and I hope the infinite possibilities which China offers will furnish an impetus to your business men.

In the field of education, the number of students have more than trebled since the inauguration of the Republic. The revolution itself was a result of education, of a mental awakening. Instead of private tutors, you will now find public schools, colleges and universities. Instead of studying classics alone, our students are now discussing Einstein's theory of relativity and Prof. Dewey's philosophy of pragmatism. You will now find technical schools of every branch of applied science. Our students are eager to know and they learn with a zest which is so typical of a changing people.

* Address by Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, at the Presbyterian Social Union, Philadelphia, Pa., April 24, 1922.

To popularize education, China finds it necessary to make easier her written language which is so complicated compared with your own. The Ministry of Education took the first step in 1912 when a commission on the standardization of the sounds of the national language was created. A system of forty phonetic symbols, corresponding to modern alphabets, were adopted. Finding the change too radical, another attempt was made to simplify the language by writing in the ordinary Mandarin instead of using an entirely different language as we used to do. Consequently, the output of magazines, books and newspapers have greatly increased. You will find today a daily paper in almost every large city with the advertisements of Ford cars and Columbia phonographic records printed in Chinese.

The general intellectual awakening is, indeed, one of the most promising features in the growth of China. The new culture movement, or, as is more frequently called, the Renaissance movement, has encouraged the young generation to be skeptical towards everything traditional. They hesitate to accept everything without question. Honest doubt and an inquiring spirit are signs of mental independence which, in turn, has made progress possible everywhere.

The feeling of nationalism which so characterized Europe during the last century is sweeping over the length and breadth of China. The educated classes take it as their duty to fight against corruption on the one hand and the menacing clutches of foreign powers upon the other. The memorable student demonstrations of May, 1919 showed clearly the stirring up of potential patriotism upon which the salvation of the nation ultimately depends.

Even more encouraging is the emancipation of women. While it is incorrect to say that Chinese women in the past held an inferior position, it is nevertheless true that for the most part they led a secluded life and education was confined to the privileged few. But public opinion has been enlightened to such an extent that not only are they now freed from all physical disabilities, but they are also given the same opportunity for their mental development. Schools for girls are to be found everywhere and in some universities they are admitted to study together with men. From seclusion to coeducation is certainly a long stride and it took China only ten years!

I notice recently in a newspaper which reports a heated controversy over the expediency of the employment of waitresses in Chinese tea houses. In a petition signed by many prominent women leaders urging the rescinding of the order prohibiting the employment of women by tea houses, I find the following passage which expresses in a very lucid manner the longings of our new women:

> Men and women are equal. Both of them can pursue all kinds of vocations. Women laborers in Kwangtung (the name of a province) have become quite numerous. On account of the conservative customs of a thousand years' standing, women could not receive the same amount of education as men did. As a result they could not be independent financially. Now they have awakened to the necessity of making their own living. Having done so, they have refused to be fed, and have sallied forth to seek employment.

I do not want to take up too much of your time to dwell on the details of China's progress. Enough has been said to show the spirit of times in China. For all the advancements which China has made, she owes a great deal to this country, to your missionaries, your doctors, and your educators. American ideals are exerting a molding influence on our students who are now studying in your higher institutions of learning. Above the exchange of commodities there is an exchange of thoughts and ideas. While your women are taking over from us the habit of painting their faces and your men the use of big eye glasses, our colleges are inviting your professors on American thoughts.

China is eager to learn from you not simply to acquire national strength, but because we consider learning a good thing in itself. My hope is that we will adopt your merits while keeping our own. Mr. Russell, the British philosopher, and a keen critic of Chinese civilization, said in his latest article in *The Dial* that:

> "The distinctive merit of our civilization (*i. e.* European civilization) is the scientific method; the distinctive merit of the Chinese is a just conception of the ends of life. It is these two that one must hope to see gradually uniting.....They may learn from us the indispensable minimum of practical efficiency, and we may learn from them something of that contemplative wisdom which has enabled them to persist while all other nations of antiquity have perished.
>
> "When I went to China," Mr. Russell went on, "I went to teach; but every day I stayed I thought less of what I had to teach them and more of what I had to learn from them. Among Europeans who had lived a long time in China, I found this attitude not uncommon; but among those whose stay is short, or who go only to make money, it is sadly rare. It is rare because the Chinese do not excel in the things we really value; military prowess and industrial enterprise. But those who value wisdom or beauty or even the simple enjoyment of life, will find more of these things in China than in the distracted and turbulent West, and will be happy to live where such things are valued. My hope and prayer for China is that she may learn the good we have without acquiring the bad also, and that in return she may give us something of her large tolerance and contemplative peace of mind."

Mr. Russell sees a meeting ground of the East and West and by the union of both, let us hope a better and richer civilization is yet to be evolved.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Thursday, June 1, to Wednesday, June 7.)

The resignation of President Hsu Shih-chang as chief executive of the Peking government and his retirement to Tientsin, with the consequent political developments in all parts of the nation of China, occupies the peak of interest in the week under review. The press in all cities in the Far East is following the Peking reorganization with intense interest and many new developments are coming to light daily.

President Hsu's relinquishment of office came suddenly after an announcement made by Wu Pei-fu, the present military man of the hour in the country, on May 31 that he had definitely asked the head of the Peking government to step down and out, considering that he was not qualified to fill the post under present conditions and that his further presence in the Presidential Palace would only mean additional trouble.

The resignation of the President was announced in a mandate issued on June 2, and a special train conveyed Hsu Shih-chang to Tientsin that afternoon, he having taken up residence with his brother in that city. Previous to his reliquishment of office, the President sent a telegram to the various provinces, which, as reported from Peking, reads:

> "To the Inspectors-General, Military and Civil Governors of the Provinces, Tartar-Generals, Military Commissioners, Commandants or Garrisons, Provincial Assemblies, Chambers of Commerce, Institutions of Learning and the Press.
>
> "When I became entrusted with State affairs it was my sincere desire to maintain peace, to serve the welfare of the

people and to unify the country. Serious disturbances, however, have since occurred and great changes have followed on upon another. I have personally endeavored to meet the difficulties but have failed to avert the calamities that have befallen the country. Having received on May 28 a telegram from General Sun Chuan-tang I am filled with trepidation. The loyal expressions and strong arguments contained in General Sun's telegram meet the wishes of my heart. If things could be pushed on in the way he suggests the people would be united, rebels suppressed, the people saved from distress, the country placed on a firmer basis, the government enlightened and the country made prosperous. In such circumstances I should enjoy peace and happiness for the rest of my life, even if in retirement from active politics. I should then be ten times happier than I am now.

"It has always been my earnest desire to aid the country in attaining its high destiny and to shield it from trouble, but I have failed to attain these objects, The fact that men of proven wisdom and tried ability have now resolved to cooperate for the attainment of these great objects affords an opportunity that should not be neglected. If appropriate measures can be found I shall be happy to retire from office without hesitation. I have hereby expressed what is in my mind and respectfully await your advice.

(Signed) Hsu Shih-chang.

May 30, 1922."

Following the request that President Hsu resign, preparations were made to have the presidency assumed by former President Li Yuan-hung, the latter having consented to accept such an arrangement. In the meantime, the actual government has passed into the hands of the Cabinet. This latter body, however, feels that it has not been properly constituted, and news reports from Peking say that the majority of the new Cabinet members are acting as public officials only in their capacity as private citizens or substitutes.

Slight progress is being made in the assembling of the Old Parliament and as the situation stands, the issues are so intermingled that there seems to be no immediate way out of the Peking government's difficulties. Li Yuan-hung, it is claimed, cannot serve as President until he has been elected by the Old Parliament, or until someone else has received the popular vote. It is pointed out that former President Li did not serve a full term as President but resigned in favor of President Feng and is therefore not entitled to return to office if President Hsu may be considered to have held the position illegally on account of the manner of his election. In the meantime. Chow Tze-chi, Minister of Education, is acting as head of the government.

The situation as it now stands may best be described by the following interpretative comment by Rodney Gilbert in the *North China Daily News*:

Li Yuan-hung's prospective arrival here on Wednesday is much discussed together with the doings of the Parliamentarians in Tientsin. It is generally felt that Li Yuan-hung's recall at this juncture is a great political error, for while Parliament's authority is still endorsed by all sections of the country and the recall of Parliament would disarm the recalcitrant element in the South, Li Yuan-hung has no possible claim on the Presidency unless Parliament first meets and invites him to act, pending the elections, as Extraordinary President. Therefore his assumption of office now, though possibly expedient, furnishes Sun Yat-sen with a new casus belli which is even better than the charges of Hsu Shih-chang's illegality. The politicians say that with Li Yuan-hung, coming under the patronage of Wu Pei-fu and supported by a fragment of Parliament. it is therefore possible for Canton to denounce Li Yuan-hung as a usurper and Wu Pei-fu as an arbitrary military dictator. If Parliament first assembles with a quorum and chooses Li Yuan-hung as the provisional executive, Sun Yat-sen will be without a cause, as Wu Pei-fu will not be responsible and Li Yuan-hung will be duly authorized to act. While hoping that when Parliament assembles it will effect unity, Chinese consider the outlook for a quorum of 580 members doubtful. Estimates of the number now in Tientsin vary from 203 to 259, while Canton is credited with under 100 resident survivors of the old body.

Kao En-hung, who proceeded to Tientsin to ask Li Yuan-hung to Peking, has now gone to Paotingfu to consult Wu Pei-fu. Interviewed by him, Li Yuan-hung said that if he returns he will not reside in the palace nor accept any salary. Wu Ching-kien, purporting to represent Parliament asked Li Yuan-hung to appoint Chang Shao-tseng as Premier, whereupon Li Yuan-hung first agreed but later demurred. Subsequently other Parliamentarians accused Wu Ching-lien of acting without authority.

Much unofficial opinion favors Tang Shao-yi as Premier in the event of a reunion, as being the only genuine Chinese statesman with an adequate knowledge of both foreign affairs and Chinese politics. Far-sighted Chinese officials say that Parliament will certainly be a failure again, but if Wu Pei-fu keeps aloof, the recall of the old body may effect unity, and then having collapsed it will make room for a popular assembly which is now politically impossible but is the eventual solution. Meanwhile Chow Tze-chi and other Cabinet Ministers rightly refuse to use their titles, saying that as there is no government in Peking they are acting as private citizens in charge of public offices pending the evolution of a government. Therefore the Parliamentary leaders address them personally, omitting their titles.

The principal difficulty the Old Parliament is meeting with in getting together again is the presence of members in both the North and South, as is set forth in the excerpt above. The latest news from Canton, an *Eastern* News Agency dispatch, is to the effect that the Cantonese members of the Old Parliament are opposed to the reconvening of the body and intend to continue the Constitutional Congress of the Canton government. The Northern M. P.'s are going about their plans cautiously in order not to interfere with any possibilities for a reunification and the establishment of an understanding with the South.

Peking, more than ever, is the source of innumerable reports and rumors as to what has, is now and is going to happen. General Wu Pei-fu continues to carry on his attack or campaign against Chang Tso-ling on the northwestern borders of Chihli province, but the political situation has completely overshadowed this news. Chang has come into prominence only once during the period under review and that when he is said to have declared in favor of the assumption of the Presidency by Li Yuan-hung.

Rumors continue to come from Peking and elsewhere to the effect that General Chang is loosing support in Manchuria and that mutinies are breaking out in various parts of his territory. So far no confirmation has been received from Manchuria but since Chang has completely lost "face" in the North there seems to be some reason to believe that a portion of these reports are true.

In the meantime a reform wave is spreading through the Cabinet offices in Peking, following the weeding out of several thousand advisers and political appointees in the Ministry of Communications by the newly appointed Minister Koa Eng-hung, and a similar action by Minister of Finance Tung Kang. On June the Cabinet passed a resolution ordering every government department to follow the examples of the Ministries of Communications and Finance in this and several thousand government employes, who received their appointments through relationships or political affiliations are now out of employment.

Moving down from Peking, the *Independent* News Service of Hankow reports an anti-Japanese agitation in that city as a result of the arrest of a Korean in a factory in Wuchang on a charge of being an accomplice in the attempted assassination of Baron General Tamaka. The action is taken to be an infringement on Chinese territory and sovereignty. Several organization of Hankow have united with the native press to demand that the Japanese consul apologise, that the assurance be given that no similar act will take place in the future and that the four Japanese police who made the arrest be punished.

In the South Sun Yat-sen is said to be readjusting his government to oppose the appointment of Li Yuan-hung as president on the ground that former President Feng Kuo-chang succeeded him and hence was the legal President. Sun's expedition against Kiangsi province continues but little definite information of an accurate nature is obtainable. News from some sources declares that the Cantonese are being thrown back and from other sections reports are current that the Cantonese are pushing on rapidly and with a large degree of success.

The Macao disorder has apparently quieted down after the one riot in which approximately fifty Chinese were killed and more wounded. The cause of the outbreak seems to have been an attack on a Chinese woman by a negro soldier. A number of Cantonese organizations have started a boycott against Macao as a result of the outbreak.

Just at the moment, attention in Japan is being directed toward the decision of the Cabinet to resign. Premier Takahashi is offering his resignation but has been ordered to retain office for the present. The movement is given thus in a *Reuter* dispatch from Tokio of June 6:

The Cabinet has decided to tender its resignation.

The Seiyûkai Party, by a large majority, have endorsed the action of their leaders in leaving a settlement to the Premier, simultaneously advising the recalcitrant members to abide by his decisions.

Later.

The Premier went to the Palace this morning and tendered the resignations of himself and his colleagues, but was ordered to retain office for the present.

The decision to resign was made at this morning's Council, when the Premier invited opinions on the proposed reconstruction of the Cabinet, but, as the Ministers of Education and Railways still held out against this, the Premier announced his decision to give up office, to which all the Ministers agreed.

The resignation of the Cabinet was not unlooked for. A growing opposition has been developing against its continuance since the last meeting of the Japanese Diet. Attempts were made at that time to force its dissolution and both houses of the body were the scenes of denunicatory movements. The relinquishing of the authority, however, has come earlier than was expected. In a recent issue of the *Japan Advertiser*, the *Tokio Yomiuri* is quoted as holding the belief that the Takahashi Cabinet had been driven to the end of its means and that resignation in either July or August was the only course left. Internal disputes over the reorganization question are present with the Kenseikai party insisting on its right to form a new Ministry. It is hardly probable, the *Japan Advertiser* writes, that this will be acceptable since the Seiyukai party has a majority in the House of Representatives. The Seiyukai faction, however, is handicapped in that it has no suitably candidate for the position of Premier.

Before its resignation the Cabinet decided to cut the naval budget for the next fiscal year to approximately Y. 320,000,000, a reduction of about Y. 30,000,000 from the total previously decided upon, according to a *Kokusai* report. The cut does not effect the program of replacement as now constituted but most of the reduction will come in the extraordinary account of the budget.

The conference of prefectual governors has been considering the problems of universal suffrage. The Japanese press interprets the general attitude of the governors as being more or less favorable and that such an opinion means an impeachment of the Cabinet, or administration, as it is now constituted. Japan's position in Siberia was outlined to the conference by Count Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the course of an address on the international relations of the country and the Washington Conference, thus:

"Turning to Siberia, the fact must be noted with regret that the prolonged negotiations at the Dairen conference have resulted in no agreement. The Japanese authorities, recognising the comparatively stabilized condition of the Chita Government, and in view of the earnest desire for the opening of commercial intercourse, acceeded to the latter's request and started negotiations at Dairen. In the early stage of the negotiations Japan advanced a 17-article proposition with a view to obtaining the necessary guarantees for the safety of the Japanese residents and against unlawful restrictions on foreign industry enterprises in Siberia. The Chita authorities, however, ignored all these demands and even towards the close of the negotiations took exception to what had been agreed upon in the early stage of the negotiations. Such absence of sincerity on the part of the Chita government naturally caused the Japanese government to drop the negotiations. Whatever the result of the Dairen conference, one fact remains unchanged, namely the sincere wish of the Japanese Government and people for the early restoration of peace and order in Russia and of the former intercourse with the people there."

In the course of his address, Count Uchida requested the governors to exercise prudence in their treatment of foreign visitors and residents in the way of controlling the so-called Bolshevik propaganda and movements.

In line with the views expressed on the evacuation of Siberia by Count Uchida, Bunji Suzuki, honorary president of the Japan Federation of Labor, has presented to the administration a resolution opposing continued occupation of Far Eastern Russia by Japanese troops. The resolution as given by the *Japan Advertiser*, reads:

"The Japan Federation of Labor opposes the unnecessary and harmful occupation of Siberian territory by the Japanese army and demands the immediate evacuation of the territory; the labor federation demands the opening of trade with Russia in consideration of the present economic condition of the world."

The resolution came partially as a result of a request from English labor leaders for such an action. The labor leaders connected with the movement announced their intention of seeing it through to a successful conclusion.

The Japanese government has formally announced that the troops stationed in Hankow will be withdrawn. The official announcment from the Foreign Office regarding this move, issued on May 30 reads thus:

"The Japanese government, fully in sympathy with the wishes so frequently expressed both by the government and people of China for the withdrawal of foreign troops stationed in that country, have decided speedily to withdraw their troops from Hankow. This decision of the Japanese government is entirely due to their established policy of respecting the integrity and sovereignty of China, and bespeaks their sincere desire for the unhampered development of the national power of their friendly neighbor. While conscious that the step now decided upon is in keeping with the spirit of the resolutions adopted by the Washington conference, the government and people of Japan must at the same time express the hope that the Chinese government, on their part, will do everything in their power for the protection of the lives and property of foreign subjects in China and to prevent the recurrence of such unfortunate incidents as have so often happened in the past."

The Japanese press is now attentive to an agreement that it is alleged in that country has been made by the Ministers to China of Great Britain, Japan, France and the United States, to consider the political situation as stabilized and to assist Wu Pei-fu in organizing a strong central government and bring about the reunification of the country. The *Japan Advertiser* states the attitude of the government, it is learned, however, does not agree in principle to the need of a strong central government in China and of a reunification of the country." Representations on the subject made by Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister to China, have been accepted in

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principle. The general situation is outlined by the *Advertiser* reading:

> The content of the communication has not been made public, but several of the vernacular papers give summaries which probably are substantially correct. The *Asahi* says that the points contained in the ministers' decision were that the diplomats recognize that conditions in China have been stabilized; that Wu Pei-fu be considered the central power at present in China; that financial relief is the fundamental need to deliver the country from present difficulties; that China is in a position to receive a loan for political purposes; and that the four powers should assist China in restoring the Parliament, abolishing the tuchuns and reunifying the country.
>
> It is understood from a fairly reliable source that the ministers did not go so far as to recommend a change in the policy of the loan consortium and the granting of a loan for political purposes now, but limited themselves to a more general statement of principles. Active help to Wu Pei-fu is opposed here, because Japan has not heretofore been too friendly inclined toward Wu Pei-fu and because the Foreign Minister has recently put himself on record as favoring a policy of strict non-interference with internal affairs in China.

Governor General Wood will remain in the Philippines until January 1, according to the *Manila Times*, which writes that although he has not received official notice of any action from either Washington or the University of Pennsylvania, yet he does not desire to leave his work in the Islands half finished.

Who's Who in China

Wen Tsung-yao

(温宗堯)

Wen Tsung-yao, one of the early Chinese returned students from America has been actively interested in and associated with official life for many years.

A native of Kwangtung, Wen Tsung-yao received his early education in Canton and Shanghai, going to America later to complete his studies. Upon his return to China, he was appointed secretary to the

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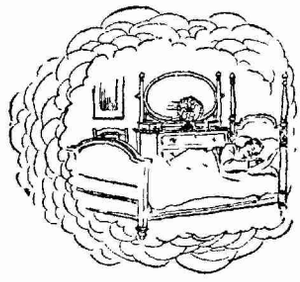

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Viceroy of Canton, which position he held from 1905 to 1908, when he was appointed associate resident in Thibet.

Mr. Wen played a conspicuous part in the 1911 Revolution and did much for the everthrow of the Manchus and the establishment of the Republic. It was he, who was responsible for the foreign propaganda of the revolutionaries. Acting in complete understanding with the leaders at Wuchang and in cooperation with Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wen directed the issue of Republican manifestoes and other pronouncements and did much to prevent foreign loans to the Manchu government.

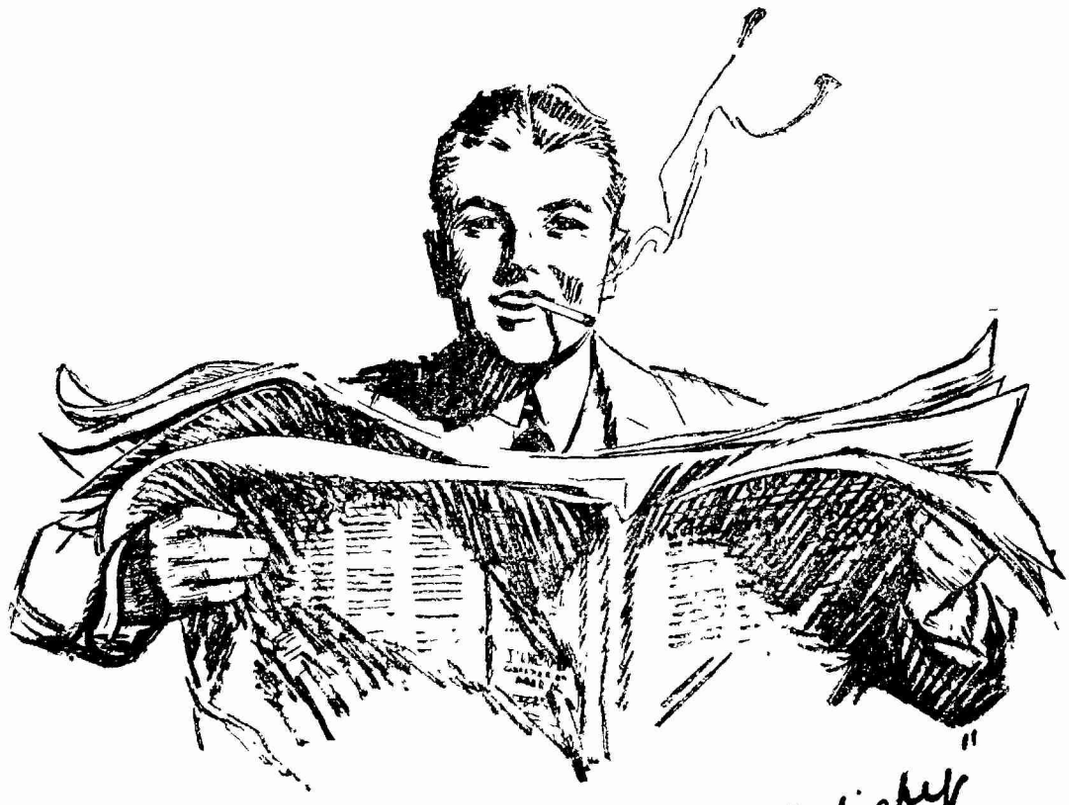
Following the establishment of the Republic, Mr. Wen was appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and concurrently Director of Trade in Shanghai. He was offered, but declined to accept, the post of Chinese Resident in Thibet.

Later appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Nanking and director general of the Pukow Commercial Port Bureau, Mr. Wen resigned to become Minister of Foreign Affairs and Administrative Director of the Military government in Canton, under the chairmanship of his former chief, General Tsen Chun-hsuan.

When General Chen Chiung-ming, then commander-in-Chief of the Cantonese Army, drove the Kuangsi party from Kuangtung, Mr. Wen was compelled to flee to Shanghai where he is now living a retired life.

China's Favorite Actress

Miss Lee Shuet-fong
(李雪芳)



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Crowds of Chinese are flocking to the Kwang Wu Tai Theatre, Jukong Road, every night to see Miss Lee Shuet-fong, China's foremost actress, who after another few days in Shanghai will return to Canton, there to fill a long series of engagements.

Miss Lee, who is a Cantonese girl, is famous throughout the country and is as popular with the Chinese as Mary Pickford is with movie fans. She has been on the stage for twelve years, beginning when she was but ten years of age and has during those years won for herself a position among actresses similar to that which is held in the male world by the famous actor and impersonator, Mei Lan-fong, who, by the way, is also at present in Shanghai.

The Chuen Fong Yuen Theatrical Troupe, of which she is *prima donna*, has made successful tours to the Straits Settlements, the East Indies, Canada, Australia and America, and pays an annual visit to Shanghai for a few weeks.

Miss Lee composes her own plays and songs and is an excellent player of the piano and an expert with the Chinese harp. She is a wonderful singer and an entrancing actress. Her gestures are attractive and her action is free from artificiality.

Like the actresses of the West, Miss Lee is not free from the men pest, and has had offers of marriage from high officials and millionaires, not to mention those less fortunate. However, she prefers the stage and says that she is not so anxious to bind herself in matrimony just yet. If she does marry, she says, she will marry a man of her own choice, regardless of whether he is an official or a poor man.

New U. S. District Attorney Assumes Post

Leonard G. Husar

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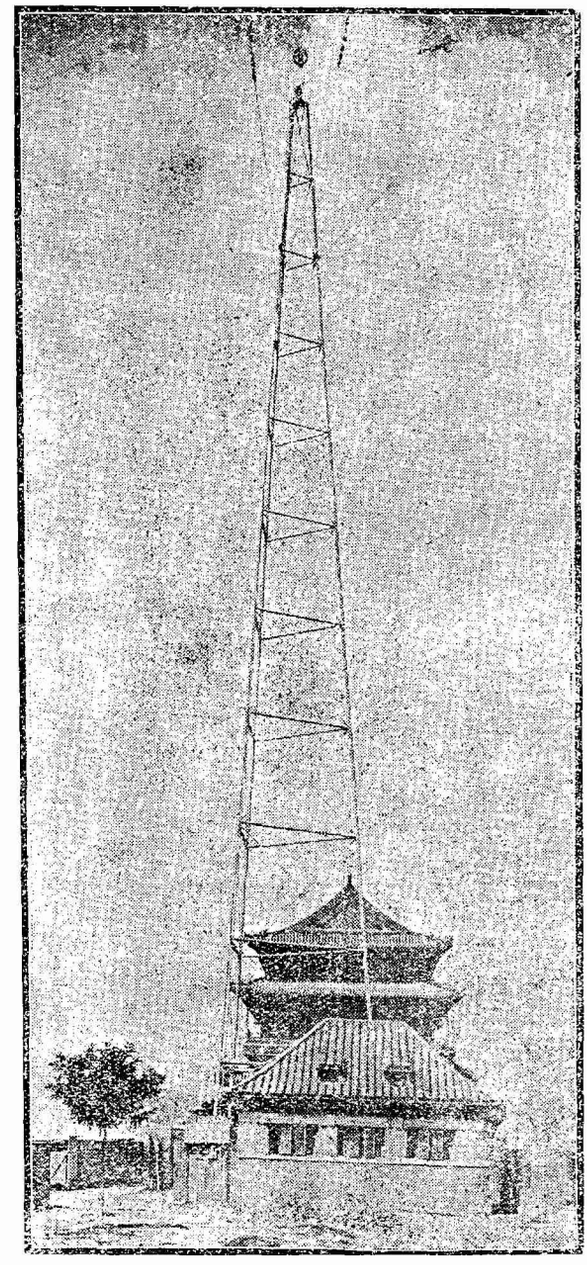

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Leonard G. Husar, recently appointed District Attorney of the United States Court for China, has arrived in Shanghai and has taken up his duties, relieving Major Chauncey P. Holcomb. Major Holcomb will retire to private practice with the legal firm of Fessenden and Holcomb.

Mr. Husar was born in San Francisco, but has spent his later life in Los Angeles. He attended Leland Stanford University, receiving his legal education, however, in the University of Southern California. After graduation he engaged in the practice of law in his home city, being for the past two years and a half chief trial deputy in the office of the prosecuting attorney.

During the war, Mr. Husar enlisted with the 364th Infantry, 91st division, and was later given the rank of first lieutenant.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Planning £3,000,000 Loan

The announcement of last week that increased traffic would necessitate the double tracking of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, has been followed by the opening of negotiations in Peking for a loan of approximately £3,000,000 for the purpose. According to present plans, the road will be double tracked between Shanghai and Soochow. The loan which is being negotiated will be handled by the British and Chinese Corporation, the control of which rests with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and Jardine, Matheson Company. Original construction on the Shanghai-Nanking railway was begun in 1904 and it was opened to traffic in April, 1908. The mileage is 193.02 between Shanghai and Nanking with 10.19 for the Shanghai-Woosung line. The capital of the road is £2,900,000 and the cost of the line with equipment amounted to $31,047,202.81. The total receipts for 1919 were $5,665,852 and the expenditures for the same year amounted to $3,343,896. The annual number of passengers carried are above 7,000,000 and the freight amounts to approximately 1,350,000 tons. The ratio of working expense to revenue is 59.02 percent. The present chief engineer is A. C. Clear and the Chinese managing director is C. P. Yin.

U. S. Mobilizing for Foreign Trade Drive

From the Washington Bureau of the Review

Mobilization of all the agencies of the government for a war to capture foreign commerce for American business concerns is under way, under direction of the chiefs of the Harding Administration.

The rate war between the United States and South America is but one step in the fight to retain foreign trade built up during the war and to capture new fields of commerce, administration officials have pointed out

Coincident with the announcement of the South American rate war, to capture traffic for American ships, came the agreement of the Senate and House conferees on the China Trade Act. This is a far reaching step toward the equalization of opportunities of American business men in the drive for commerce in the Orient.

Still a third movement under way is that to eliminate these features of the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill which will strike hardest at the South American trade. Facts furnished by the American

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11-50

21-065

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The Medical School
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For further information address:

The Committee on Admission
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Both courses include theoretical instruction, which is given by the faculties of the Peking University and the Peking Union Medical College, and bedside teaching in the Peking Union Medical College Hospital.

Entrance examinations in English and Mathematics will be held in Peking June 13-15, and Sept. 8-9.

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Superintendent of Nurses,
Peking Union Medical College,
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21-066

trade experts will be used to bring about a revision of a number of schedules, if that is possible.

Enhancing the powers of the tariff commission, through clauses which permit the President to authorize revision of tariff schedules, within certain limits, will enable the United States to negotiate reciprocal tariff agreements with several countries, favorable to American trade, it is believed,

The drive for American trade will be carried on by every branch of service the government can control. Reorganization of the foreign trade service of the Department of Commerce under Secretary Hoover has given American business houses a federal service second to none in the world, according to trade experts.

The rate war inaugurated on passenger service to South American by the Shipping Board was designed to demonstrate to foreign steamship lines that the Shipping Board would meet them at their own game, if they attempt to undercut established rates, without agreement.

While the present rate cut was directed against the activities of one particular line, Lamport and Holt Steamship Company, a British concern, in passenger rates only, the rate war will be carried to other lines, and will include freight cargoes too, if other foreign lines continue to undercut, a Shipping Board official declared recently,

The rate war will spread to other lines than those to South America, if it is necessary to protect American shippers, this official said. The Shipping Board has opening a fight in New York City, where a hearing is being held, to force certain western railroads reaching Seattle to abrogate special agreements with Japanese steamship lines which discriminate against the Shipping Board.

These agreements, by which the Japanese steamship lines deliver their cargoes to American railroads in return for the same favor by these railroads on cargoes enroute to the Orient. The Shipping Board is undertaking to break these agreements. under provisions of the Jones Shipping Act, so that American ships can gain equal opportunity to transport these cargoes.

The same fight will be carried on in practically every section of the globe to gain for American shippers rates equal to the best offered by foreign steamship lines. and to gather as great a traffic as possible for the American ships. The difficulty, according to administration leaders, is that under present exchange circumstances. the American ships operate at a loss, in meeting competition of foreign rivals. To this end, the Lasker ship subsidy is sought from Congress.

Of far reaching. importance, in the view of Senator Cummins, Representative Volstead, and others, who have sponsored the China Trade Act, is the step taken in that bill. It is proposed, in its present terms to set up legal machinery for the federal incorporation of American concerns doing business in China. They are also exempted from American corporation taxes, although American owners of stock in them, and those resident in the United States must pay federal income taxes,

The net result of the China Trade Act is to give American concerns an equal opportunity with other foreign concerns operating in China. The China Trade Act may serve as the forerunner of an extensive set of foreign trade provisions through which the federal government will attempt to aid American concerns in meeting foreign competition abroad.

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Pres. Lincoln, S'hai, June 23. (105)
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Pres. Wilson, S'hai, July 15. (105)

From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.

Bay State, Shanghai, June 15. (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, June 29. (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, July 13. (1)

From San Francisco & Los Angeles
via Japan ports

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For Straits, Java Territory
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Apus, Shanghai, June 23. (5)

For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria

Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, June 18. (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai, July 2. (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, July 16. (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, July 30. (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Aug. 13. (1)

From Portland

West Keats, S'hai, June 28. (10)
Eastern Sailor, S'hai, July 14. (10)
Vinita, Shanghai, Aug. 6. (10)

For Hongkong & Manila

West Keats, S'hai, June 30. (10)
Eastern Sailor, S'hai, July 16. (10)
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For San Francisco & Los Angeles
via Japan Ports

West Prospect, S'hai, June 10. (5)

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Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.

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Pres. Lincoln, S'hai, June 24. (105)
Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, July 8. (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.

Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, June 18. (1)
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Pres. McKinley, S'hai, July 16. (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, July 30. (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Aug. 13. (1)

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Salient Features of Senate Tariff Bill

The salient features of the Administration's tariff bill now before the United States Senate, as compared with the Fordney measure passed by the House of Representatives almost a year ago, according to the Foreign Press Service, Inc, are:

It estimated that it will bring in about $350,000,000 a year instead of the $300,000,000 expected from the Fordney bill.

The Senate bill restores the foreign valuation principle in place of the American valuation contained in the Fordney bill.

The Senate bill eliminates the Fordney provision giving the President power to make reciprocity treaties.

Some of the chief rates in the Senate bill, which average slightly higher than the Payne-Aldrich measure (the last Republican Tariff act), are:

Wheat, thirty cents a bushel; Fordney bill, twenty-five cents; Underwood, free.

Wool, basic rate of thirty-three cents a pound; Fordney bill, twenty-five cents; Schedule K of Payne-Aldrich bill, about thirty-three cents; Underwood, free.

Green hides, two cent; dried hides, four cents; shoes, six to twelve cents a pair and 5 percent ad valorem; Underwood, free.

Long staple cotton, seven cents; Fordney bill, free; Payne-Aldrich bill, free.

Tobacco, unstemmed wrapper and filler, $2.35 a pound; Fordney bill, $2.10; Payne-Aldrich bill, $1.85; other tobacco rates in proportion; Underwood, same as Payne-Aldrich.

Steel rails, seven-fortieths of one cent a pound; Underwood, free.

Dyes, embargo for one year and another year if the President thinks best; Fordney bill, one year only.

Petroleum, coal, timber, and short staple cotton are on the free list.

China's Exports to U. S. Show Rapid Increase

An increase of 22.35 percent during the month of April is shown by the exports from China to the United States, according to a cable received this week by the Shanghai office of the American Commercial Attache from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The total of the increase was G. $1,900,000, the aggregate total for the month being G. $10,400,000, as compared with G. $8,500,000 for the month of March.

During the period exports from the United States to China showed a slight decrease, G. $200,000, or 2.10 percent. The total trade for April in exports to China was G, $9,300 000 as compared with G. $9,500,000 for March

Complete statistics on the general trade for the past three months follow:

1922	Exports from U. S. A. to China	Imports from China to U S. A.
February..	Gold $ 7,400,000	Gold $ 8,300,000
March	9,500,000	8,500,000
April	9,300,000	10,400,000
Total ...	Gold $26,200,000	Gold $27,200,000

Freight rates in the United States have been lowered 10 percent, the cable continues, and railroad wages have been cut 12 percent, both to become effective on July 1. Steel production is reported as increasing with the general price of manufactured goods decreasing. An indication of higher costs is given, however, in that the prices on raw materials are increasing.

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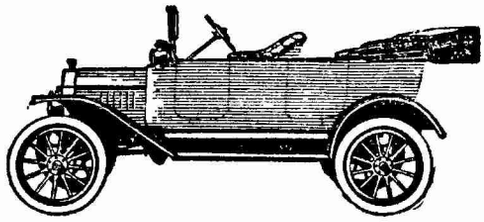

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Victoria
F. O. Finn, General Agent
902 Government St.

A. P. Chapman, Jr., Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, 663 Stuart Building, Seattle
Geo. B. Haynes, General Passenger Agent, Chicago

21-070

Men and Events

J. M. Creighton, an architect of Phoenix, Arizona, recently arrived in Japan, on a trip around the world. Mr. Creighton will spend some time in Shanghai where he has two sons.

A farewell tea and reception will be given in honor of of Dr. and Mrs. Luther Freeman at the home of Mrs. F. J. Raven, on Saturday, June 17. Dr. and Mrs Freeman depart for America on June 24.

The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, issued invitations for the inspection of the new steamship *Empress of Canada*, held at Woosung, on Friday, June 9. Two tenders conveyed the visitors to Woosung, leaving the Customs jetty two and three o'clock.

The garden party of the American Woman's Club which was to have taken place on Saturday, May 27, will be held on Saturday, June 10, at the residence of Mrs. F. J. Raven, 405 Avenue Joffre, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Arrangements have been made for tennis and dancing in the afternoon.

Mrs. F. J. Raven entertained at her home for Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sites, on Saturday afternoon, June 3, from 4 to 7 o'clock. Tea was served in the garden and more than 20 people were present during the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Sites sailed for America on the s. s. *Empress of Canada*, on Friday, June 9.

The Chinese Ratepayer's Association met last week to nominate the five men to serve on the Chinese Advisory Board to the Shanghai Municipal Council. Among those include: Hsu Chien-ping, Sun Han-chang, K. P. Chen, Y. S. Ziar, and H. Y. Moh. Dr David Z. T. Yui who served on last year's board will retire.

A meeting of the executive committee of the American University Club was held at the Union Club, on Monday, June 5. It was decided at the meeting that the club will entertain the California Glee Club and American Returned Student's Club upon the arrival of the Glee Club, sometime this month. Details to be announced later.

I. F. Marcosson, of the *Saturday Evening Post*, who has been traveling in the Orient for the last two months, passed through Shanghai last Sunday, on the s. s. *President Grant*, enroute to America. Mr. Marcosson was the first reporter to gain an interview with the Prince Regent of Japan, and while in Shanghai was guest of several functions in his honor.

Among those departing for America on the s. s. *President Grant* on Monday, June 5, were the following: A. A. Dorrance of the Standard Oil Company, Hankow, accompaied by Mrs. Dorrance and son, Bishop and Mrs. L. Roots of Hankow for America; Mrs. T. C. Doremus, wife of Mr. Doremus of the Dupont Company, and children; and Judge D. R. Williams, who goes to San Francisco.

Charles J. Woodbridge, of 176 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, has been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Princeton University, according to news received here through the medium of the Princeton Press Club. Mr. Woodbridge is a member of the junior class and the honor of receiving this award means that his scholastic standing is exceedingly high, only a very limited number being chosen at this time. He is a member of the Glee Club and the choir, while last autumn he played in the Soccer eleven which won the intercollegiate championship for Princeton. Besides this, Mr. Woodbridge was elected as Washington's Birthday orator this year, a tribute to his speaking qualities.

Kathleen Parlow, noted English violinist, who recently arrived in Japan in company with her mother, has come to the East to give a series of concerts at the various ports. She will first go to Java, Miss Parlow stated in Japan, her long felt desire to visit the Orient and while she has toured practically all the European cities this is her first trip East. Miss Parlow while being interviewed said "while her work naturally took her outside the home, still she was a firm believer that woman's place was in the home, not that she thought they should be particularly domestic, but certainly should not be free from all their past environment. While women are enjoying greater freedom than before still I believe they should not smoke and drink as it is not becoming to see them do so." Miss Parlow will return to Japan and Shanghai in October.

A mosquito campaign, the first attempt to suppress the mosquito and its deadly attacks, will be inaugurated in Shanghai within the coming two weeks or so Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, has invited to her home at 30 Route Pichon on

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,,	*Margaret Dollar* (ex. Celestial) -	15,000 ,,	,,

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,,	*Harold Dollar* - - -	10,000 ,,	,,
,,	*Bessie Dollar* - - -	10,000 ,,	,,

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,,	*Stanley Dollar* - - -	7,000 ,,	,,

UPPER YANGTSE SERVICE

(*Ichang to Chunking*)

Steamer	*Agnes Dollar* - - -	
,,	*Alice Dollar* - - -	
,,	*Robert Dollar No. 11.* -	

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Friday, June 9, at 5 o'clock, the chairman of the various committees who are arranging for the bazaar to be given by the American Woman's Club in October, this year. At the same time, it is planned to discuss the methods to be employed in the mosquito campaign hoping the club members will co-operate in making the campaign a success Dr. Alvin J. Cox formerly of the Science and Health Bureau of Manila, P. I., has taken steps to import some mosquito fish, which have proved great help in abolishing the pest in the Islands. He will plant the fish in sheltered ponds in various places in Shanghai where they will multiply and be ready for distribution to various private institutions and residences upon request.

News from Central China

Chinese gunboats of the Second Naval Fleet are again centering on the Yangtze region, as Admiral Tu Shih-kwei has been requested by General Wu Pei-fu to organize an efficient patrol service for this valley to guard against emergencies. Several gunboats will soon be despatched to the upper Yangtze water and also to the Yochow region in Hunan.

Owing to financial stringency in provincial finances, the governors are considering plans for the establishment of a new government bank through which they will issue some $2,000,000 of bank notes. The proposal has been opposed by Chinese organizations here that disapprove the idea of replacing the depreciated paper cash currency with new paper dollar currency.

The Bank of China at Hankow announces that a summer office of that bank will be open at the summer resort of Kuling near Kiukiang from June 1 to September 15. The summer office will undertake to receive current deposits, issue cash and domestic drafts, receive for collection outport bank bills, cash bank notes of the Bank of China, buy and sell silver currencies.

The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Hankow, in his capacity as Superintendent of Customs, has informed the staff of the Custom House that a great quantity of light copper coins minted in Yunnan is at present appearing in the Hankow market. It is reported that these coins are being brought from the direction of Shanghai, but steps are being taken to prevent their import.

The Children's Sports held at the Race Club on May 24, featured the celebration of the Empire Day at Hankow. The afternoon's entertainment opened with a Punch and Judy show by Rev. J. R. Gould. H. Goffe, British Consul-General, and other members of the British community were also present to witness the Empire Day sports. Prizes were distributed at the close of the events.

The unveiling of the statue of ex-President Li Yuan-hung erected by the Hankow Benevolent Association took place last Tuesday, when a representative of Chinese gentry, officials, merchants and some foreigners and Consuls paid tribute to the former President with their presence. The steady rain of the day marred greatly the success of the occasion, for which elaborate preparations were made in vain.

A steamship company is being formed in Szechuen for services along the upper valley of the Yangtze. The capital fixed at $100,000 has been subscribed jointly by the provincial government and private individuals, and a service will soon be inaugurated between Ichang and Kiating. Four motor boats and four steam launches have been contracted for from C. Patourel and Co, and delivery is expected shortly.

The invasion of the Kiangsi borders by vanguards of Li Lieh-chun's expeditionary Army has been confirmed by press reports received at Hankow and the latest reports indicate that Tuchun Chen Kwang-yuan has succeeded in keeping the southerners from entering his province. He is now taking a strictly defensive stand at Meiling. General Li threatens to march his troops to Nanchang by the coming Dragon Boat festival.

Official sanction of opium trade in the form of toll is now being considered by authorities of Hupeh. This system of opium suppression includes a taxation of twenty cents per ounce of smuggled opium, after which a passport will be issued entitling the smuggler free passage to any place where he may intend to sell his opium. The taxation will be collected by putting special stamps on opium which will be passed as having been fined.

The financial authorities of Wuchang have been informed that the provincial coins of Szechuen Province are

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21-074

now beginning to circulate in Hupeh districts, and Ichang, Shasi and other western cities are now the dumping ground of Szechuen coppers. The latter currency consists of, besides 10-cash coppers, copper coins of 50 or 100 cash denominations. These provincial coins are inconvenient because of their large denominations.

A banquet was held in Hankow to entertain members of the Old Parliament, whose reconvocation has been suggested by General Wu Pei-fu. Two special representatives of General Wu have arrived in Hankow to meet Old Parliament members that are in Hankow. It was announced at the dinner that members at Hankow should await the final development of the suggestion at Peking and Tientsin. A temporary organ of the M. P.'s has been established in Hankow.

An investigation is being conducted by the General Chamber of Commerce of Hankow to compile statistical information of local Chambers of Commerce in Hupeh province. Reports are coming in from various localities which show that the Chamber of Commerce movement in this province had its beginning as early as 1908, or even earlier, in places other than Hankow and Wuchang. The local Chamber of Commerce has also proved to be the most effective means of protection to local commercial interests.

A deal of Japanese imported copper amounting to about 1,200,000 taels has been transacted between two Japanese import companies at Hankow and the Government Mint of Wuchang, which has long been the largest consumers of Japanese copper in this center. All the copper coins minted at the Wuchang factory are mostly of Japanese copper. Arrangements are being devised by the authorities of the Government Mint to enlarge the plant and capacity of the mint with a view to doubling the output of coins to meet the urgent demand for cash.

General Feng Yu-shiang, China's Christian General, is enforcing strict measures to exterminate prostitution in Kaifengfu, where all prostitutes were given an order to evacuate Kaifeng at the earliest possible moment. The prostitutes thus expelled from Kaifeng are scattering in Honan cities, and many of them have come to Hankow. A program of sweeping reforms and stringent prohibitions is now under consideration by General Feng, prominent among which are measures for the suppression of opium smoking in Honan, cigarette smoking and all such articles as may be categoried under luxury.

Following the proposal of the British Chamber of Commerce of Hankow to form an International Committee of Commerce in Hankow, a meeting was held this week when representatives of the British, American, French and other nationalities without Chambers of their own, met to formulate plans for the organization of the International Committee. It was generally agreed at this meeting that the formation of an International body of this nature for the consideration and protection of mutual interests was highly desirable. A second and final meeting for the organization will be held this week for formal inauguration of the committee. There were present at the last meeting: A. E. Marker, chairman of the British Chamber; R. Sisterne, representing the American, British and French Chamber; S. Takahashi and M. Yamasaki, Japanese Chamber; E. Mirow and H. Sobbe, German Chamber; A. Donnay, and Mr. Oppalfens, Belgium Chamber: and Mr. Glatz, Russia, Mr. Righini, Italy, Messrs Bosselman and Johansen Denmark, and Mr. Ven den Pol, the Netherlands.

The attempted arrest of a Korean by four Japanese constables of the Japanese Concession of Hankow in the abode of the Korean in Wuchang last week has aroused vigorous protest from among the Chinese in Hankow and Wuchang, who are holding a mass meeting in Hankow today to consider effective ways of protesting against the intrusion of Japanese police upon Chinese soil without official notice. Pressure is being brought to bear by Chinese organizations in Hankow upon the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow to demand an official apology from the Japanese Consul-General at Hankow as well as an assurance that repetitions of such infringement upon Chinese sovereignty should not happen. The Japanese authorities announce that the incident was due to a mistake on the part of constables who were ordered only to visit the Korean in question in Wuchang, and tell him to call at the Japanese Consulate in Hankow to explain a charge of complicity of murder brought against him. The Korean refused to present himself to the Japanese authorities at Hankow, and is now being detained at the Chinese police station in Wuchang. Members of the Provincial Assembly have taken an action to protest against Japanese intrusion in Wuchang.

Hankow, May 28, 1922.

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8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitu ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

21-076

Week's News Summary

GENERAL

May 31. London report says German endorsement of the new Reparations scheme is made to the satisfaction of Great Britain and France.——King of Siam is given noteworthy tribute in raising the tone of public and private morality for his people, according to London report.

June 1. Important announcement is made by Archbishops of Britain denoting their desire for combined action in the church unity movement.——An outbreak occurs in Macao causing death of seventy-four persons and several wounded, according to Hongkong dispatch.——The Chinese government as a result of negotiations requests Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., to pay coupon due on April last out of certain funds, which payment will exhaust these funds, according to London report.——House of Commons names Secretary of Treasury and Secretary of Overseas Trade to represent Britain at Hague Conference.

June 2. New York dispatch says Administration expresses inability to accept Allied invitation to attend Hague Conference, which it regards simply as continuance of Genoa Conference ——A report is received in London telling of acts of great barbarity in Turkey against the surviving Greeks.——France and Britain agree now on fact that Germany is doing her best to fulfil treaty to Allies.——Paris dispatch says the Reichstag has ratified the Geneva agreement on Upper Silesia.

June 3. Disorders again renewed in Belfast region although reports say truce is declared on frontier.——Vladivostok is in the throes of an uncompleted *coup d'etat* owing to dismissal of the National Assembly by M. Merkulov.——With the recovery of the German mark great hope is inspired in the trade of Germany.——New York dispatch says three steel companies namely, Midvale, the Republic and the Inland amalgamate with capital reorganized and $20,000,000 fresh capital to be raised.

June 4. Paris dispatch states French Chamber is in uproar over Russian Treaties.——Grave concern is expressed over late start made by world flier, Major Blake, as he cannot avoid Indian monsoons.——Berlin report says unemployment in Germany is rapidly decreasing.——Forty Portuguese subjects have left Macao to volunteer for police and other duties in Hongkong, with more expected to follow.——A weakness of shipping securities, Stock Exchange is caused by fear of British shippers against U. S. tariff war, according to London report.——Calcutta report says strike on ships of 10,000 stevedores and coolies is begun, as result of attack.

June 5. Charles A. Crane when interviewed regarding arrest by French government, stated report is false and probably originated in conviction of Dr. Sahbendend, in connection with recent demonstrations at Damascus for a free Syria.——Storm still pervades in French Chamber over Russian problems.——A green diamond, one of the rarest stones in the world, found in Kimberley mines is believed to be worth £6,000, according to Johanesburg report.——H. McCormick resigns position as head of International Harvester Company, with Alexander his nominee to succeed him.——U. S. accepts Great Britain's invitation to be represented on a commission of investigation into alleged Turkish atrocities, according to Washington dispatch.——Berlin dispatch says noted Bolshevik leader, Lenin has had another stroke and condition reported as critical.

June 6. New York dispatch says Republican leaders in House of Representatives, states President Harding firmly insists on passage of Mercantile Marine Subsidy Bill.——The prospects for a general election are good in Philippines; according to Manila dispatch.

June 7. New complications arise in Irish Pact due to alarm over farmer's and women's opposition to De Valera's instruments, according to London dispatch.——According to Paris report French trade shows reduction in imports which is very marked in British goods, and on other hand French exports to GreatBritain is on increase.——Secretary of War order two battalions to remain at Coblenz after July 1, date originally fixed for complete withdrawal of American troops from Rhine.

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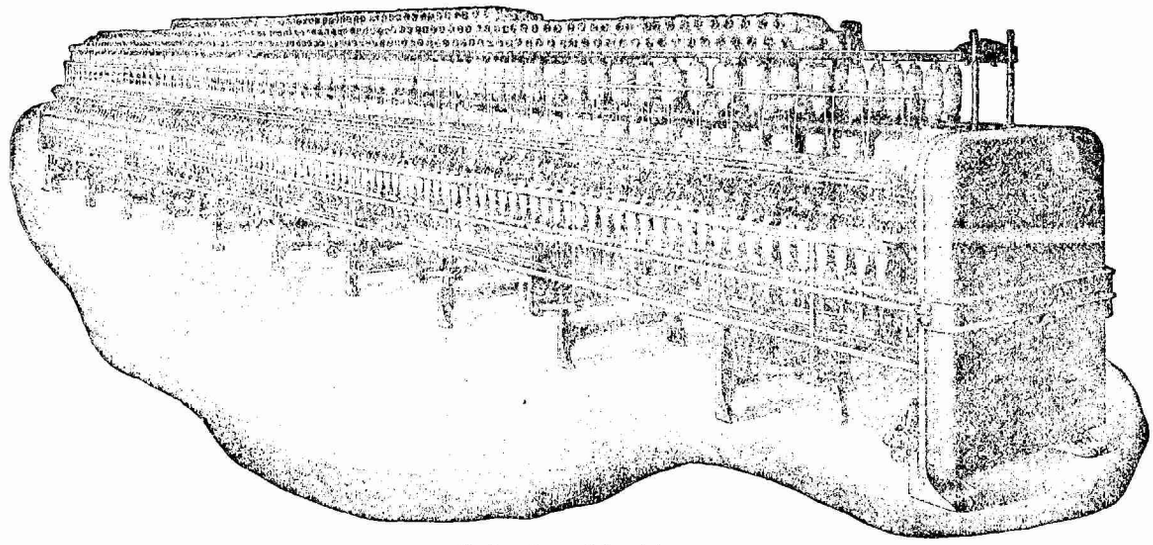

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Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The cotton market has had a distinctly quiet appearance throughout the whole of the past week, due to the Dragon Festival Holiday. Prices are nearly the same as those of last week.

Extracts of Correspondence

Tungchow May 28:—Planting progresses favorably. A large proportion of the crop is above ground and the stems are good.

Shanghai & Distcicts, May 31:—The general rains that prevailed during the past few days have proved very beneficial. Planting is nearly completed.

Chekiang Province Mar 29:—The conditions in this section are steadily improving. We have had good sunshine weather for the last 48 hours.

Yangtsze Valley, May 29:—We have had good general rains along the Valley. The season so far as it relates to this vicinity is an ideal one for the preparation of the land and from our standpoint of view it should give ground to believe that a good crop will be made.

Chihli & Shantung Provinces, May 27:—Rains all over the country, and favorable prospects of new crop are expected

Shensi Province:—No report to hand.

Yarn:—There was a better feeling in yarn circles during the first part of the week, due to the lull in the political squabble up North. Some 13,000 bales of new business with mills have been reported and some 17,000 bales export business has been booked. At the close, the market showed steadiness owing to the steady purchases made by dealers.

Liverpool, June 1, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot		12.15	Pence
„	„ July	11.88	„
„	„ October	11.53	„

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, June 1, 1922.

New York Market:—

July	20.46	Cents
October	20.13	„
December	19.99	„
January	19.84	„
March	19.62	„
Spot	21.00	„

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, June 1, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. July/August	Rps. 519	per Khandy,
Fully Good Bengal, July	„ 377	„ „
Fine Oomra, July	„ 444	„ „

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow	Tls. 36.00	
Shanghai	„ 33.00	
„ M-ginned,	„ 33.00	
Taichong	„ 34.50	

Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York. June 1, 1922.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd	4½'s	1928	100.00
Victory Bonds		4¾'s	1922-23	100.00

American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible	6's	1925	115 00
Standard Oil Co. of New York	7's	1931	109½
New York City	4¼	1965	105⅞
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Common			17½
Pacific Development Corporation Stock			8¼

Weekly Silk Market Report

China Steam Filatures: Market is practically unchanged. A few hundred bales were bought for Europe on the basis of Tls. 1340 for Factory X-1 12/22. America still remains quiet with on demand.

Tsatlees: A quiet market with no business except in lower grades. European Exporters bought Red Dragon 1-2-3 at Taels 960. The high prices asked for Tsatlees are checking business.

Tussahs: There is no business reported. All stocks practically exhausted.

The following purchases have been reported during the week:

100 B/s	China Steam Filatures	Factory grade	12/22	Tls.	1340
120 ,,	,, ,, ,,	Comet grade	12/22	,,	1200
20 ,,	Meinchow	Nin	1	,,	1000
270 ,,	Meinyang	C. H.		,,	520
70 ,,	Tsatlees	Red Dragon	1-2-3	,,	960
20 ,,	Kashing Silk	Mandarin Duck	1-2-3	,,	830
40 ,,	Tussahs	White Double Elephant grade		,,	740

Shipment up to May 30, 1922.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filatures	23294 B/s	24723 B/s
Yellow Steam Filatures	7168 ,,	1829 ,,
White Silks	7782 ,,	10196 ,,
Yellow Silks	12979 ,,	11001 ,,
Tussahs	13131 ,,	9099 ,,

Yokohama: Reports market quiet. There is a very little doing. The stock is 8,300 Bales.

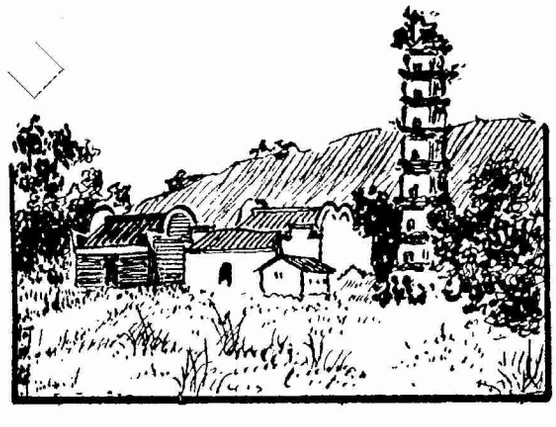
Japanese Report:

Spring Sericulture

According to the second report on this spring sericulture just given out by the Dai Nippon Sericultural Association, the gathering of silk worm eggs for the season is now over for all districts, except the Hokkaido and North-Eastern District. The total gathered is given as 2,197,966 cards, including 1,752,331 of the white species and 445,635 cards of the yellow species, each card containing 100 moths. As compared with the actual amount gathered for the same season, 1921, the above total shows a decrease of 49,066 cards or 2.2 per cent. The yellow species gathered show another decrease in proportion to the white species and are placed as 2. 07 per cent, of the total as against 49.3 per cent, of the latter. In every district, silkworms are growing very well, and it is hoped that this spring crop of cocoons will be rich, provided that the weather is unchanged hereafter.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922	(July 1st to May 15th 1922)	236,000 B/,
,, 1920/1921	,,	128,000 ,,
,, 1919/1920	,,	218,000 ,,



Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, June 7th, 1922.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of silver in London has shewn a steady decline during the past week, the latest quotations of 35¼d. for spot and 35⅜d. forward being respectively 1¼d. and 1⅜d. lower than this day last week. The decline is reported to be due to China selling, and the market is quoted as closing uncertain. Locally the market has been fairly active, but rates throughout have indicated a falling tendency, owing to local gold dealers augmenting an already overbought position. A certain amount of profit-taking took place to-day with the result that the tone of the market at the close is decidedly firmer, and sterling for near delivery is offering at 3/6½ and Gold dollars 79¼. The New York London rate has improved to 450½, the highest point touched since July, 1919. Exports continue to be on a very small scale.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls. 24,431,000 a decrease of Tls. 641,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars .....$ 31,230,000 an increase of $ 1,010,000.

Estimated value Tls. 46,916,000 as against Tls. 55,898,000 held this time last year.

†	Average rates for May	Thurs. June 1	Friday June 2	Sat. June 3	Mon. June 5	Tuesday June 6	Wed. June 7
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/5.981	3/7	3/6½ 3/6			3/6 3/5⅞	3/5½
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/7¼	3/6⅝ 3/6⅜			3/6¼ 3/5⅝	3/5¾
4m/s ,,	—	3/7½	3/7 3/6½			3/6½ 3/6	3/6
T/T India	268 750	273	269¾ 266¾			268¾ 265	265
T/T France	853.461	870	865 855			860 850	850
T/T N. Y.	77.731	79⅜	79 78	BANK HOLIDAY	BANK HOLIDAY	77½ 76½	77
T/T H'kong	73 490	73½	73½ 73½			73½ 73½	73½
T/T Japan	61.423	60	60⅝ 61½			61 61⅛	61¾
T/T Batavia	206.365	211	208½ 206¼			206¼ 203½	203½
T/T Straits	66.808	65	65⅛ 66½			66½ 67½	67½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/8.481	3/9½	3/9 3/8½			3/8½ 3/8	3/8
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/9⅜	3/9¼ 3/8⅜			3/8⅜ 3/8¼	3/8¼
6m/s ,, ,,	3/8.981	3/10	3/9½ 3/9			3/9 3/8½	3/8½
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	903.461	920	915 905			910 900	900
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	81.731	83⅜	83 82			81½ 80½	81
4m/s ,, Docs	—	84½	83½ 82½			82 81	81½

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	June 1	June 2	June 3	June 5	June 6	June 7
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	36½	36¼	36⅛	BANK HOLIDAY.	36⅞	35¼
	G. $.72¾	G. $.71¾	G. $. 71¼		G $. 71⅜	G. $. .70⅞
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 295²⁰	Tls. 296¹⁰	BANK HOLIDAY		Tls. 298⁶⁰	Tls. 295²⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰			111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.4625	72.35			72.0125	71.975
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	8%	6%			6%	6%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount		4%	
Bank of France rate of discount		4½%	
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	2⅝%	
,, ,,	4 m/s.	2⅝%	
,, ,,	6 m/s.	2⅝%	

London on Paris	T/T 49.30
London on Germany	T/T 1295
New York on London	T/T 450½
Bombay on London	T/T 1/3⅛
Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/6½
Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/1⅝

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Monday, May 8, to May 15, 1922)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate April Tael 1.29 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Monteagle, April 27.

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 50 ..	Pls.	57.59

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 16 ..	Pls.	16.18

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 115 .	Pls.	113.81
White, other Ports, Bls. 10.	,,	9.92

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 80 ..	Pls.	80.49

Silk, Waste:

Other Ports, Bls. 30	Pls.	99 45
Silk Pongees, Honan.....	,,	10.79
Skins, Kid	Pcs.	23,000
Skins, Lamb	,,	10,000
Skins, Marmot.....	,,	6,000

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai Bls. 1 ...	Pls.	1.02

S. S. China, April 28.

From Honolulu.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	1.15

To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1.44
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	1.68

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	75
Carpets	Pcs.	12

To New York.

Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	4.60

S. S. Pawlett, April 17, from U. S. A.

Paper, Printing, Common	Pls.	7,365

Timber:

Softwood, Ordinary Sawn ...Sup ft		408,901

S. S. Ibukisan Maru, April 29

To San Francisco.

Antimony, Regulus.....	Pls	588

To Seattle.

Oil, Wood.....	Pls.	296

S. S. Hanover, April 29

To Philadelphia.

Foreign Goods.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	52,523

To New York.

Camphor	Pls.	501
Feathers, Duck	,,	200
Oil, Wood.....	,,	245
Wool, Sheep's.....	,,	128
Bags, Straw	Pcs.	2,248
Skins, Goat Untanned.....	,,	25,000
Skins, Raccoon	,,	2,000

S. S. Keystone State, from U. S A., April 20.

Copper Ingots.....	Pls.	1,680
Cream, Evaporated.....	,,	276
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	95
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	10
Motor-cars.....	Pcs.	35

S. S. West Cayote, from U. S. A., April 22.

Flour, Wheat.....	Pls.	2,998

S. S. Blossom Health, from U. S A., April 22.

Wool and Cotton Suitings	Yds	1,279
Bronze, Wire	Pls	568
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	1,575
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	365
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	234
Sugar of Milk	,,	84
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	6 272
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,688
Underwear.....	Doz	1-2
Whisky	,,	100
Cigarettes	Mille	39,250
Shoes.....	Pairs	768
Machinery.....Hk Tls		39,577

S. S. Keystone State, May 6

To Baltimore.

Bristles.....	Pls.	54

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls 40..	Pls.	40.36

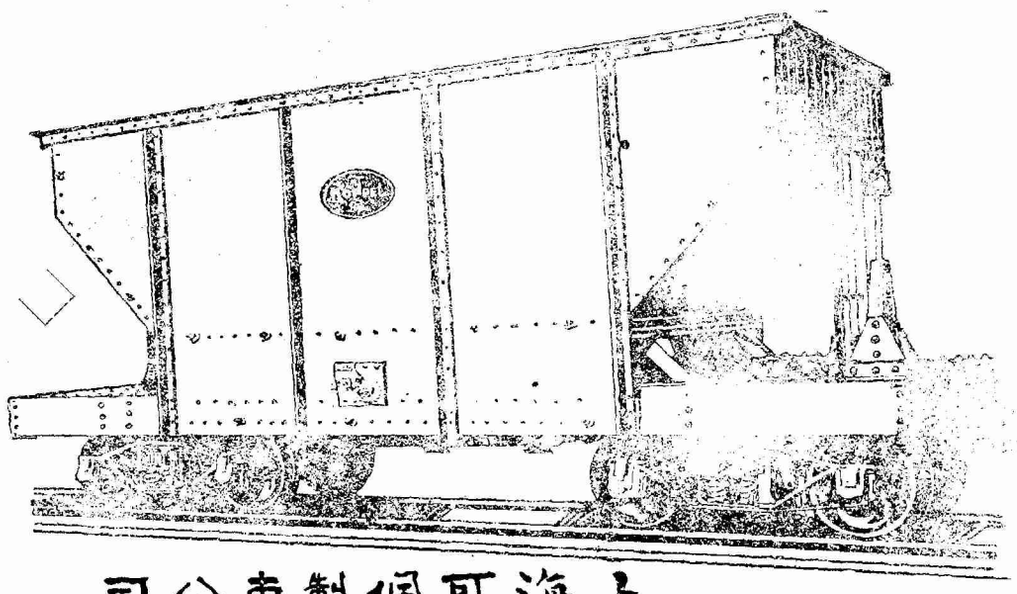
To Seattle.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	8
Egg Albumen, Frozen	,,	259
Egg Yolk, Frozen	,,	270
Egg, Whole, Frozen	,,	480
Egg Whole, Dried.....	,,	94
Carpets.....	Pcs.	29
Skins, Kid.....	,,	15,000

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 85 ..	Pls.	86.34
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	3.48
Bristles.....	,,	45
Groundnuts, in Shell.....	,,	840
Skins, Dog	Pcs.	710
Skins, Kid.....	,,	9,000
Skins M rmot.....	,,	500
Skins, Squirrel	,,	498



上海可佩製車公司

Hopper bottom Coal cars supplied to a China Coal Mine.

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

No. 2 Canton Road
SHANGHAI

21-080

New Books and Publications

The Rising Winds of the Ancient East

The Rising Temper of the East, by Frazier Hunt. Indianapolis; The Bobbs-Merrill Company; 1922.

THERE are unseen forces at work in the East of the world that break forth every now and then in the form of revolutions, non-cooperative movements, "go slow" strikes, and social transitions. The ancient world is beginning to accept Western ideas and ideals and in many ways remould them to include the aims and aspirations that have heretofore been latent in the breasts of the Oriental. There are new leaders emerging and new causes being espoused. In today's turmoil of international relations these are often overlooked or when viewed are minimized in their importance.

It is to present these forces, not in a jingoistic but in a sympathetic and understandable manner, that Frazier Hunt has written *The Rising Temper of the East*, a volume bearing the significant subtitle of, *Sounding the Human Note in the World-Wide Cry for Land and Liberty.*

The book is first of all an excellent bit of reporting, or as it is more technically styled in newspaper circles, feature writing. Frazier Hunt is one of the foremost of the American reporters and his observations come as a result of approximately a year and a half spent in the Orient as a special representative of the *Chicago Tribune* and of *Hearst's* and other magazines. Some of the material in the work was first published in *Hearst's International Magazine*, *The Century*, and *Good Housekeeping.*

Mr. Hunt's strength comes in his interviews with the present and the embryonic leaders of the new movements in the East and in the graphic descriptions given of these personages. Their views are given in their own conversations with him, revealing their aims and their ideals. Added to this comes the depiction of the man himself as he appeared to Mr. Hunt.

There are two outstanding chapters contained in the work from the standpoint of character depiction, that of *Gandhi and His India* and *Kagawa of Kobe.* Of Gandhi, Mr. Hunt writes:

"Two hours later Gandhi was sitting at my feet talking to me in a soft low voice. It was a great bare room without furniture. There was no one there when I entered, but presently a door opened and Gandhi stepped forward with hand outstretched.

"He had eyes that were deep with pity and love, and burning bright with great purpose. You forgot that he was a frail little man with a funny shaved head and hollow sallow cheeks, with most of his teeth gone, and that he wore coarse homespun clothes, and his feet were bare. It was his eyes that held you."

And again there is Kagawa of Kobe:

"A slim little consumptive led this great strike—an almost pathetic figure who in more ways than one resembles the simple, saint-like Gandhi of India. He is Kagawa of Kobe. It takes wise and brave leaders to do this sort of thing—men as wise and brave as Kagawa."

The general opinion held by Mr. Hunt can be taken from two paragraphs and an excerpt near the end of the last chapter of his work, *The World's Under-dogs:*

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
TO BE WELL INFORMED READ
THE ASIATIC REVIEW
(Founded 1886)
"An excellent April number." *Morning Post.* "Abundant fare is here provided." *Times.*
Five Shillings. Published Quarterly. £1 per annum.
Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.
Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.
Proceedings of the East India Association.
Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.
ARCHAEOLGOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION
Publishers: EAST AND WEST, LIMITED, 3 Victoria Street London, S. W. 1.
Agents for the Far East: Kelly & Walsh; Maruzen & Co.

"And it is high time that we all take stock, for there is a rising temper among these backward peoples all over the world—and particularly among the billion black, brown and yellow races of the East. For centuries the imagination of the Great East had been unstirred. There had been no ideals, no dreams. A billion people had been marking time while the stream of civilization had been flowing swiftly in the New World.

"But now new ideals of nationalism have lit up the imagination and hearts of these peoples. They have been stirred from their great coma. They have opened their eyes and are stretching themselves and discovering the power of their numbers and of their years.....And this to me is the great story of the Old East. These ancient millions will not stop with the victory of nationalism; they will go on and on, dreaming and demanding and finally gaining more victories for themselves—for the peons and *tais* and the *ryots* and the *fellaheen* and the peasants and the coolies of the world."

To some of the dwellers in the East, Mr. Hunt's work may seem too sympathetic, too effusive, and a wee bit too socialistic, but no matter what viewpoint is taken, *The Rising Temper of the East* is a work that is easy and pleasant to read and one that provokes new interest and new thought on the social and political development of the Orient.

D. D. P.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

DONALD ROBERTS, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found be to adapted to the class.

1 International Affairs

1. Japan and the California Problem.

Read the short book review on p. 39.

Questions. 1. What is the general thesis or argument of the book here spoken of and reviewed? 2. What reason have the Californians in desiring the exclusion of Japanese laborers? 3. What measures do the Japanese object to? 4 What is meant by the suggestion that this question furnishes "a convenient cloak for political motives" both in America and in Japan?

2. Forest Resources of the Far Eastern Republic.

Read the article on pp. 5-7.

Questions. 1. Name the industries which depend for their raw material chiefly upon forest resources. 2. What other uses of timber are found in the world's markets? 3. How large a part has the eastern Provinces of Siberia in supplying the timber used in other countries? 4. Name and describe five of the most common timber trees. 5. Which of these are hardwoods and which are not? 5. What is the most useful wood for general building purposes? Which woods are most used for the making of furniture? 7. Describe the leaf of the pine, the oak, the hemlock. 8. In what provinces of China are there still great forest resources? 9. Would it be possible to restore the forests that once grew on the mountainsides which are now bare in China? Do you think this important enough to give your best efforts some day to have it done?

2. Domestic Affairs

1. China in Revolution.

Read the article on pp. 3-5.

Questions. 1. Is it the writer's meaning, in the opening paragraph, that it is quite possible for a country to be prosperous under an inefficient and dishonest government? 2. What were the chief difficulties in governmental administration that followed the downfall of the Manchu monarchy and the establishment of the republic? 3. How do you account for what the writer calls the apathy of the Chinese people towards corrupt officials? 4. Has the revolution been a cause of economic progress or would economic progress have come about just as well—or perhaps better—under a monarchy? 5. What facts are here given to indicate the economic progress China has made? 6. What are the social—and political—effects of economic progress in any country? 7. Are these effects good or bad? 8. Is there harm in the present lack of interest in political reform in China, on the part of the people as a whole? 9. Do the writer's views seem to you encouraging or not? Explain,

2. The Political Situation in North China.

Read the news of the week on pp. 11,-12,14. Also the editorial on pp. 1-2.

Questions. 1. What is the present relation of Wu Pei-fu to the Southern government? 2. Is General Wu pushing his military advantage over Chang Tso-ling? What conditions confront him? 3. Explain the meaning of the term "man of the hour." 4. Are the chances favorable for Wu Pei-fu, or not? Explain. 5. Why is the political condition described (see editorial, p. 2) as a condition of *feudalism*? What is meant? 6. What is the general opinion expressed in this editorial as to the state of things in China?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. The Mineral Resources of Shantung.

Read the article on this subject to be found on pp. 7-10.

Questions. 1. What does the author say about the minerals of Shantung in general? 2. Which is more important for modern industrial development, iron or gold? Why? 3. What is meant by placer mining? Look the word up in a dictionary. 4. What is meant by quartz? 5. Do you know how gold is removed from quartz or from other ore of this sort? 6. What is p'atinum and from what country does most of the world's supply come? Look this up in any good commercial geography. 7. Copper is a metal that was greatly influenced by the world war. Can you explain why? 8. Where is iron found in Shantung? Draw an outline map of the province and locate the chief deposits of iron ore upon it. 9. What is asbestos and what use is made of it? 10. On the map upon which you have shown the deposits of iron mark the deposits of coal as well. 11. Why is it important to have the iron and coal close to each other? 12. What is the difference between bituminous and anthracite coal? 13. It has been said that England's early industrial development is due to the fact that she has iron and coal near together. Explain this.

Topic 2. China's Textile Industry.

Read the article on this subject to be found on pp. 18-20.

Questions. 1. Do you see any evidence of the truth of the first sentence of this article in the city in which you live? 2. What point of resemblance is mentioned when China is compared with New England of three hundred years ago? What has happened to the hand loom in America? Do you think that the same thing will happen in China? 3. We are told that the development of China's textile industry really began in 1915. Can you find a reasonable explanation for this date? 4. Why do Western manufacturers of textiles fear the development of the industry in China? Does Mr. Howe believe that they have good reason for their fears? What reasons are given for this opinion? Do these reasons seem to you to be good ones? 5. What is the significance of the example given in the next to the last paragraph?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
MARSHAL, Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton.
OFFICE HOURS 9 1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of *The Weekly Review* may be accepted as authentic

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

June 1, 1922, Cause No. 1739, In re Coroner's Inquest on body of Arthur Brooks; testimony taken of C. P. C. 568, Macdonald, Cruickshank, Dr. Petit, Quaile, Green and Donack.
1, „ „ „ 1760, U. S. v. Gallagher; plea of guilty.
3, „ „ „ 1711, U. S. v. Duskin; testimony taken of defendant.
3, „ „ „ 1731, U. S. v. Bowe; preliminary hearing waived.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

June 1, 1922, Cause No. 1739, In re Coroner's Inquest on body of Arthur Brooks; Verdict of jury.
„ 1, „ „ „ 1760, U. S. v. Gallagher; sentenced to 30 days in American Jail.
„ 3, „ „ „ 1711, U. S. v. Duskin; dismissed.
„ 3, „ „ „ 1731, U. S. v. Bowe; bail fixed in the sum of $5000.00 Mexican.

Miscellaneous Filings:

June 1, 1922, Corp'n No. 72, American Manufacturing Co. of China, Inc.; annual statement.
„ 1, „ „ „ 16, The Wilkins Brothers & Co. Inc.; annual statement.
„ 1, „ „ „ 12, China International Corp'n; annual statement.
„ 1, „ „ „ 36, National Forwarding and Trading Corp'n; annual statement.
„ 1, „ Cause „ 1573, Tillson v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; answer.
„ 1, „ „ „ 1574, Tillson v. Quinn and Montgomery Ward & Co.; answers.
„ 1, „ „ „ 1581, Tillson v. Quinn; demurrer.
„ 1, „ „ „ 1760, U. S. v. Gallagher; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant; order.
„ 1, „ „ „ 1761, The Commercial Bank of Siberia v. William Katz & Co.; petition; summons to answer issued.
„ 1, „ „ „ 1442, In re contempt of Wm. S. Fleming; notice of petition for rehearing being denied by U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.
„ 1, „ „ „ 1638, Chu v. Mesa & Co.; marshal's return of alias summons to answer.
„ 1, „ „ „ 1418, Rhodes v. Rhodes; affidavit of publication.
„ 1, „ „ „ 1701, Le Munyon v. Le Munyon; affidavit of publication.
„ 2, „ „ „ 1739, In re Coroner's Inquest on the body of Arthur Brooks; oath of jurors; verdict.
„ 2, „ „ „ 1736, Kew Brothers v. Hutchison; marshal's return of summons to answer; motion; order.
„ 2, „ „ „ 1765, In re estate of Stephen Derby, deceased; petition.
„ 2, „ Corp'n „ 21, China Realty Co. Ltd.; annual statement.
„ 2, „ „ „ 34, China-American Tobacco Co, Inc.; annual statement.
„ 2, „ „ „ 89, Mahriah's Incorporated; annual statement.
„ 2, „ „ „ 37, Connolly Land & Oil Co. Inc.; annual statement.
„ 2, „ „ „ 1761, Commercial Bank of Siberia v. Wm. Katz & Co.; marshal's return of summons to answer.
„ 2, „ Cause „ 1740, Chao v. Van Bergen; marshal's return of summons to answer.
„ 2, „ „ „ 1762, In re Estate of John J. Griffith, deceased; petition; oath of administrator.
„ 2, „ „ „ 1195, In re Estate of Myrta B. Taylor; affidavit of publication: final account.
„ 2, „ „ „ 1764, H.B. Campbell v. Gruenebaum and Sonn Bros. Import and Export Co. Inc.; complaint; motion for attachment; affidavit of attachment bond; writ of attachment issued.
„ 3, „ „ „ 1763, U. S. v. Crevling; complaint.
„ 3, „ „ „ 1731, U. S. v. Bowe; order.
„ 3, „ „ „ 1711, U. S. v. Duskin; order.
„ 3, „ „ „ 1710, U. S. v. Field; marshal's return of warrant.
„ 6, „ Corp'n „ 100, R. S. Boyd & Co. Ltd; annual statement.
„ 6, „ Cause „ 1717, Cromwell v. Hexamer; affidavit for writ of attachment; bond; writ of attachment issued.
„ 7, „ „ „ 1766, U. S. v. Nordheim; information; warrant of arrest issued; marshal's return of warrant of arrest.
„ 7, „ „ „ 1767, U. S. v. Donack; information; warrant of arrest issued.
„ 7, „ „ „ 1768, U. S. v. Furlong; complaint.
„ 7, „ Corp'n „ 79, Far Eastern Trading Co. Inc.; annual statement.
„ 7, „ „ „ 92, Canadian American Tobacco Co. Inc.; annual statement.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7 35	9 30	9 50	12 10	12 30	15 25	17 15	17.45	19 35	23.30
Nansiang .. d.		7.28	7 45	8.03	—	10 31	12 41	12 58	16 01	17 47	18 15	20 05	0 02
Soochow d		9 01		9 43	11.14	12 53		14 43	18 24	19 39			1 39
Wusih . d	7 00	9 59		10 44	12 02	14 12		15 38	19 34	20.36			2 38
Changchow d	8.14	10 56		11.41	12.49	15 29		16 38		21 38			3.42
Tanyang d.	9 30	11.52			13 38	16 36		17.38					—
Chinkiang d	10 31	12.49			14 22	17 34		18.33					5 34
Nanking . a	12.30	14 21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7 20
Pukow . . d.					17.05								9 30
Hsuchowfu .. d					1 16	T.P.L						T. P. L	19 40
Tsinanfu ... .. d.					9 38	H day						H day	6 00
Tientsin Central a					18 05								15 25
Do. d					18 15								16 16
Tientsin East a					18.25	P.M.L.						P. M. L.	—
Do. d					18.55								—
Peking ... . a.					22 06								19 15

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking . d											10 15		5.50
Tientsin East a											13 35		—
Do d.										P M L	14 00	P M L	—
Tientsin Central a											14 10		0 14
Do d											14 20		10.00
Tsinanfu d.										T. P. L	22.21	T. P. L	19.43
Hsuchowfu d										H day	6 31	H day	5.28
Pukow a											14.30		16.15
Nanking d					7 40		8 10	11 05			15 50	16 15	23 00
Chinkiang d					9 20		10 25	12 54			17 29	18 27	0 52
Tanyang d.					9 57		11 21	13 36			18 03	19.26	—
Changchow d.		7 10			10 59	12 00	12 44	14 32			18 57	20.46	2.41
Wusih . d.		7 20	8 24		11 59	13 02	14 07	15 33			19 43	21.52	3.53
Soochow d		8 25	9 41		12 54	14 02	15 25	16 31			20.32		4.58
Nansiang d	8 15	10 33	11 34	13 00	14 27	16 03	17 45	18 18	18 40	20 35	—		6.26
Shanghai North a.	8 42	11 00	12 05	13 30	14 55	16 30	18 20	18 45	19 13	21 05	22 00		6.59

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8 15	9 40	11 05	12 30	13 55	15 20	16 45	18 10	19 35	21 00	22 25	23 50	1 15	Shanghai North d	6 00	7 30	9 00	10 25	11 50	13 15	14 40	16 05	17.30	18 55	20 20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan . d.	7.10	8.40	10 05	11 31	12 55	14 20	15 46	17 10	18 35	20 00	21 25	22 50	0 15	1 40	Tientungan d	6 05	7 35	9 05	10 30	11 55	13 20	14 45	16 10	17 35	19 00	20 25	21 50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan .. d.	7.16	8 46	10 11	11 37	13 01	14 26	15 52	17 16	18 41	20 06	21 31	22 56	0 21	1 46	Kiangwan d	6 12	7 42	9 12	10 37	12 02	13 27	14 52	16 17	17 42	19 07	20 32	21 57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8 50	10 15	11 41	13 05	14 30	15 56	17 20	18 45	20 10	21 35	23 00	0 25	1 50	Woosung Forts a	6 35	8 06	9 45	11 00	12 25	13 50	15 15	16 40	18 05	19 30	20 55	22 20	23 45	1 15

R. Restaurant Cars

S Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.45*	*18.00*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction ..... arr.	..	*8.33*	*9.25*	*13.48*	*16.03*	*18.18*	*19.38*
Sungkiang dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29
Kashai dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	——	..	21.46
Yehsah dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	22.17
Changan dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	----	..	22.51
Hangchow dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	23.45
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.40
Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.37
Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.14
Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Kashing ..... d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.21
Kashai ..... d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.48
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.45
Lunghwa Junction.... d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.57*	*16.07*	*18.45*	..	*22.3*
Shanghai South ..... a.	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.15*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.1*
L'hwa Junction .... d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.21
Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield ..... d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North.... a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) **Zahkou to Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao .... dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkou ..... dep.	8.10	10.10	..	15.03	..	18.30	..
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.06	16.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow ..... dep.	8.30	10.30	12.25	15.25	16.45	18.51	23.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..	Kenshangmun . dep.	8.42	10.47	12.37	15.37	16.57	19.03	0.01
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..	Konzenchiao .. arr.	8.55	11.00	12.50	15.50	17.10	19.51	0.15

R. Restaurant Car.